"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair; light to fresh northwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 82¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅝c.; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Samoan Commissioners have made steady progress with the work of adjusting disputes at Apia, having decided to recommend that the Kingship be abolished, that a Governor be appointed, and that Chief Justice Chambers shall remain in power for the present. The Commissioners will have completed their work and will leave Apia within a few days. M. Bourgeois has declined the task of forming a French Cabinet, but is aiding President Loubet in the work of harmonizing factions. The Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission recommenced its sessions at Paris yesterday. Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney General of England, continued his presentation of the case for Great Britain. Conflicting reports continue as to the attitude of Germany at the Peace Conference. It is expected that M. de Staal will to-day bring forward disarmament proposals before the whole conference. The gravity of the situation arising out of the action of the French on the treaty coast of Newfoundland is increasing. Strong representations have been cabled to the Imperial Government, and an answer is expected to-day. A bill was introduced in the House of Commons yesterday providing £4,000,000 for defense works at home and abroad. Michael Davitt strongly criticised the measure, but it was carried. Honorary degrees were conferred by the University of Oxford yesterday on Gen. Lord Kitchener and Cecil Rhodes. Baron von Buelow, in the Reichstag yesterday, in another statement as to the purchase of Spain's islands, said that it was hoped that relations with America and Japan, Germany's new neighbors, would become more intimate, and that Germany had no intention of placing herself in opposition to America in the South Pacific. The International Conference for the Protection of Girls opened at London yesterday.—Pages 1, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

Joseph Leiter says the stock market will recover in a few weeks.

Major George H. Sands saved his daughter and sister-in-law from drowning yesterday while they were bathing at Atlantic City.

The officers of the new retail association of wine and liquor dealers will be elected at a meeting on Wednesday next. It is said the wholesalers may make war on the new organization.

Copies of the insurgent organ Independencia, published at Manila, show that the followers of Aguinaldo base their hopes upon political agitation in this country. They believe that when the next Presidential campaign comes they will find a more sympathetic Government at Washington, and that the American troops will be withdrawn from the Philippines.

The formation of the Distilling Company of America, with a capital of $125,000,000, which will control about 82 per cent. of the alcohol, spirits, and rye and bourbon whisky interests of the United States, was announced yesterday. The traction interests of New York and Philadelphia control the company.

Page 2.

A brother of Samuel C. Butterfield said last night that he believed the missing man was in this city.

Officers of the Manhattan Tunnel Railway Company expect the trip under the Hudson will occupy about four minutes.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Company said yesterday that the Municipal Assembly would be asked soon for a franchise for the tunnel under the East River.

The White Star Line is about to put in operation an extended steamship service between Liverpool and Australian ports.

Ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire said yesterday he believed the next Presidential campaign would turn upon the industrial issue.

Page 3.

The fifty-third annual regatta of the New York Yach Club will be sailed to-day.

Coroner Hart will hold an inquest into the death of Louis Zimmermann, who died in the house of Alpheas J. Goddard.

"Christian Science and the Law" was discussed last night at the June dinner of the Medico-Legal Society.

Senator Wellington of Maryland said yesterday that the attacks on Admiral Schley were largely responsible for the result of the recent Baltimore election, and that if persisted in the State would be lost to the Republicans.

Page 4.

The first meeting of the Dewey Reception Committee was held yesterday.

Joseph R. Holmes, inventor of the torpedo-indicating light, arrived yesterday from Glasgow.

The First Battalion of the Seventh Regiment returned to Peekskill yesterday from Lake Oscawana, and the Second Battalion started off on the two days' trip.

Elbert H. Battersby, Vice President of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, has made charges against Policeman Peter Campbell. He says Campbell insulted Mrs. Battersby.

Emanuela Perez, a Cuban girl, the daughter of Gen. Perez, who was active in the ten-year war of liberation in Cuba, married a colored Sergeant in Cuba several months ago and came with him to this country. She has since seen the folly of her marriage, and will sail for her former home to-day.

Page 5.

The State Railroad Commission listened yesterday to applications to build roads on Long Island.

Charles J. O'Callaghan and his son will be buried in the same grave. A double funeral will be held.

President McKinley left Holyoke yesterday morning for Springfield, where he was enthusiastically received, and made a speech. Later he went on to Adams, Mass., where he will remain for a week.

Senator W. J. La Roche has written to Chief Devery complaining of the inefficiency of the Prospect Park policemen. The Senator says that if the officers cannot protect women and children from insult he will employ special policemen at his own expense to do it.

Page 7.

Lotta Crabtree is being sued by Manager Banta, who claims the actress owes him $2,000.

Harrison J. W. Williams has asked the Supreme Court for a decree of divorce from Bettina Girard.

Page 8.

The State Commerce Commission is trying to learn the cause of New York's decreased export trade.

The New York baseball team won another game in Pittsburg yesterday. The Brooklyns won a game in Cleveland.

Michael Lynch, a prominent politician in the days of "Boss" Tweed, and his wife were taken to the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island yesterday. Lynch has been penniless for years.

Samuel Simon, a servant formerly in the employ of J. A. Joseph of 133 West Eightieth Street, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing two diamond studs and other articles from Mr. Joseph. He was discharged in court.

At the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday the races were won by Filon d'Or, Admiration, Affect, Thomas Cat, Forget, and Sadducee. The Jockey Club stewards began an investigation into Maher's riding of Banastar in the Suburban.

Page 9.

A four-ball golf match between amateurs and professionals was played yesterday on the Oakland Club's links.

Page 12.

Revenue agents have within the past two days seized in this city over 500 gross of ten-cent packages of molasses candy manufactured by H. L. Hildreth of Boston. It is claimed they were not stamped in accordance with the provisions of the war revenue law.

Page 14.

The report of the Department of Parks for the year 1898 was made public yesterday.

Florence Baecht and Agnes Gillison, who disappeared from home Tuesday, have been found.

Magistrate Kudlich yesterday praised two passengers of a trolley car for asserting their rights.

The police at Wakefield had difficulty yesterday in restraining a crowd that sought revenge on a negro who had attacked Mrs. Pollock.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday adopted a resolution for the extension of Sullivan Street from Third to Fourth Street.

Capt. George B. Raymond, whose funeral will be held at Bordentown to-day, saved the lives of Abram S. Hewitt and Edward Cooper, who were shipwrecked.

Tammany officials denied yesterday a charge that the organization is not sincere in its professed desire to put the bond issues through the Municipal Assembly.

Commissioner Scannell has suggested to the Civil Service Board that the rules be changed so as to permit the Commissioner to promote any fireman who has saved a life.

Elbridge T. Gerry was a witness before Albert Stickney yesterday when the investigation into the affairs of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was resumed.

Roland B. Molineux appeared before Justice Jerome in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. He waived examination and was held for the Grand Jury on the charge of murdering Mrs. Adams.

A meeting of drug clerks was held yesterday to discuss with a committee of employers the shorter hour question. The provisions of the bill prepared by the clerks were explained in detail.

C. C. Duhme, uncle of Moses Fowler Chase, twenty-one years old, of Lafayette, Ind., heir to a fortune of $800,000, says that he did not kidnap his nephew in Detroit, as stated, but that the young man came willingly with him.

Mrs. Margaretha Davis and some friends have applied for articles of incorporation for the Woodbine Nursery of Brooklyn. Mrs. Davis purposes to establish the nursery as a retaliatory measure against her next-door neighbors, who run a music school and kindergarten which drove Mrs. Davis's tenants away.

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THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

More Conflicting Reports as to Germany's Attitude—To-day Expected to be an Important One.

THE HAGUE, June 21.—The best-informed circles here do not share the gloomy views of the European press regarding the Peace Conference. After a week's adjournment the Arbitration Committee met for a short time to-day, Dr. Zorn of the German delegation and Frederick Holls of the United States delegation attending.

Mr. Holls expressed himself as satisfied with the results of the trip he took to Berlin with Dr. Zorn. The German delegates have been instructed to take part in the deliberations of the Arbitration Committee, which will now continue brisk work pending the final decision of Germany.

The Disarmament Committee, to which was submitted the circular of Count Muravieff, has considered the second, third, and fourth paragraphs in sub-committee, the result being a negative vote upon all three, on the ground that it would be impossible to decide upon a satisfactory plan for checking the continuous improvements in explosive ordnance. This decision will be submitted to the committee to-morrow.

The first paragraph of the circular, which proposes to arrest the increase in land and sea forces and war budgets, has not yet been considered.

The Russians, it is said, intend to introduce fresh propositions, and it is not doubted that the conference will reach important proposals on the last four paragraphs of the circular, which supplement the Geneva Convention and the Brussels Conference and provide for mediation and arbitration.

LONDON, June 22.—The correspondent of The Daily News at The Hague says:

"Mr. Holls had interviews with Prince von Hohenlohe and Baron von Bülow while he was in Berlin. It appears that Emperor William had assented to an arranged interview, but, on second thought, he objected to discussing matters with anybody below the rank of First Delegate.

"Mr. Holls wishes to emphasize the fact that he was only concerned in defending American interests, a task which Mr. White would himself have undertaken had he been able to leave The Hague. I have satisfied myself that there was absolutely no sort of partnership between Dr. Zorn and Mr. Holls. Both are animated with a common anxiety for the success of the conference; but the rôle of Mr. Holls in Berlin was that of an American delegate endeavoring to carry out an American deal.

"It is understood that he did exceedingly well in Berlin; but, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary, I learn that the German delegates have received no fresh instructions. They must abide by the old ones—to listen and to take no initiative.

"To-morrow will be a critical day. A sudden move has been made to discuss Count Muravieff's first article by all the military and naval delegates. M. de Staal is expected to introduce his disarmament scheme; and, in moving it, he will probably say a few words for its lateness, but that it was considered most businesslike to ascertain the views of the Conference on the minor aspects of the disarmament question, such as torpedoes, rams, and the like. If the proposals connected with these minor matters had been more favorably received, he would have been encouraged, he will probably say, to widen their scope into the more general one of disarmament.

"Nevertheless—he is expected to say—as, after all, disarmament is the chief object the Czar had in view in calling the Conference, he feels bound to move a scheme embodying, albeit in a limited degree, the views of his imperial master. He will probably hint, in conclusion, that as the time is short, it would be wiser to leave the idea of any complete scheme of disarmament for consideration by a future conference.

"It is presumed that the Conference will sit some time longer, as M. de Stahl has issued cards for a ball on July 1."

The correspondent of the Times at The Hague says:

"Dr. Zorn took part in the debate upon Sir Julian Pauncefote's scheme for a permanent tribunal of arbitration, but raised no objections and displayed no unfriendly spirit."

SCALPERS SUE A RAILROAD.

Two Cincinnati Ticket Brokers Demand $25,000 Damages from the Big Four—Road Will Fight Cases.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 21.—Late to-day the first of a threatened series of suits on behalf of ticket brokers against railroad companies was filed in the Common Pleas Court. The plaintiffs are John M. Schiely and Louis B. Bloom, and each ask for $25,000 damages from the Big Four.

The charge is that the Big Four conspired to procure the passage of the ordinance in 1898 which provided that all brokers shall pay a $50 license fee annually. Plaintiffs were arrested, convicted, and fined under that act before it was declared invalid. Follett & Kelly, their attorneys, say brokers all over the country are preparing to prosecute railroads that seek to hamper them. The action in question is taken in anticipation of the coming Saengerfest festival, when the railroads, the brokers fear, may proceed to enjoin them in some manner.

The "Big Four" will defend the Schiely damage suit and all others that may be brought. One of the road's attorneys said:

"The brokers and scalpers fear we may get after them for illegal transactions during the great influx of Saengerfest visitors. When the brokers were arrested and fined in the police court at the instance of the railroads the license ordinance had not been declared illegal. They have no grounds for damages. The suit is a bluff."

JOSEPH LEITER ON STOCKS.

The Chicago Operator Takes a Hopeful View of the Market.

Joseph Leiter is at the Waldorf-Astoria. Referring to the general decline on the stock market he said last night:

"Such a condition of affairs is not at all unusual at this season of the year. Nor has it been for thirty years. I believe the market will recover in a few weeks and that the cry from the West about the failure of the wheat crop will do little or no damage."

Cool! Comfortable! Charming! Albany Day Line steamers for Poughkeepsie, &c. —Adv.

FILIPINOS ARE ENCOURAGED

Political Agitation in This Country Affords Them Hope.

THEY EXPECT US TO WITHDRAW

Province of Cavite, the Home Place of Aguinaldo, Under Control of the Americans.

MANILA, June 21.—Copies of the insurgent organ, Independencia, show that the Filipinos' hopes of success are kept aflame by political movements in America. The Independencia prints reports of alleged speeches made at alleged meetings in the United States denouncing the war, and it asserts that these represent the dominant American sentiment.

It declares, also, that the Filipinos will continue the war until the next Presidential campaign, which is "sure to result in a decision to withdraw the American troops from the Philippines."

The insurgent army has taken to the swamps and hills beyond Imus. The largest force is supposed to be in the neighborhood of San Francisco de Malabon, holding a position more toward the lake or toward the coast, according as exigencies demand.

Gen. Wheaton returned to Imus to-day, bringing three men who were wounded in yesterday's fighting. The heavy rains that fall nightly make campaigning uncomfortable. The roads are still good, but the rice fields adjoining them are pools of water.

The Filipinos will not fight unless they can meet our troops in positions most advantageous to themselves or take our reconnoitring bodies in ambush.

It is impossible to learn what effect the recent defeat has had upon their leaders. This should be disheartening, for they had boasted that the Americans could never conquer the Province of Cavite, Aguinaldo's home country, where he always worsted the Spaniards.

Gen. Otis recently received a letter signed by native women of the province declaring that if all the men were killed, the women would still keep up the fight against the Americans.

BIG ARMY NEEDED AT MANILA.

Dr. McQueston Thinks It Will Take at Least 100,000 Men to Subdue and Hold the Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Dr. Charles A. McQueston, who was on the staff of Gen. E. S. Otis, and who was Health Officer at Manila, has returned home, invalided by the climate.

Dr. McQueston made a close study of the conditions of the Philippine situation. He is of the opinion that it will take from 100,000 to 150,000 soldiers to properly subdue and hold the islands. He also says that the Peace Commission was an absolute failure, and that its work from the start was without effect. He strongly supports the military government of the islands, except that he thinks more men will be necessary than has been estimated.

"Dr. Schurman knows that the commission is a failure, and is coming home in July," added Dr. McQueston. "Unless troops—thousands of them—are sent to the aid of our men there, they will be driven back into Manila in the course of the next few months, during the rainy season. Our men simply cannot stand the climate. Fifty per cent. of them will be incapacitated by sickness and the territory overrun will have to be abandoned. Manila will be in a state of siege again.

"Our officers and soldiers have accomplished wonders and have proved themselves the best soldiers in the world. But nothing decisive has come of it because our men were not in great enough force.

"One of the great dangers that our men have to face is the climate. The new-comers will be at a disadvantage, because the volunteers who are returning home are inured to the climate. This will make more men necessary than we would otherwise have to put in the field. As a matter of belief, the Filipinos think they have the Americans 'licked' already.

"One solution of the situation might be to enlist colored men from the Gulf States, and this might settle some of the race questions of that section. These men would be better able to stand the climate conditions around Manila, and it has been proved that they are good fighters.

"I want to say a word for the Western volunteers. They make the finest soldiers in the world, and their fighting qualities are wonderful. But the volunteers all want to return home, and I hardly think that the plan to enlist three skeleton regiments from the volunteers now in the Philippines will be a success. The men enlisted to fight for their country, and they are not the kind of men who want to stay and fight an insurrection for money or the fun of fighting."

GEN. OTIS REPORTS CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Gen. Otis, in a message from Manila, reports the following casualties:

KILLED.

FOURTH INFANTRY.—William Cook, Daniel Donovan, Corporal Goorsk, and Charles Hope. All killed June 20, near Des Marinas.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.—Thomas W. Andrews, Eli Goodren, and William Somers. All killed June 10, at Zapote River.

WOUNDED.

FOURTH INFANTRY.—Thomas Carleton, thigh, severe; Minott C. Denniston, heel, moderate; Frederick Davis, leg, moderate; Artificer George Dills, abdomen, severe; William Donnelly, face, severe; Frank Hess, leg, moderate; William G. Henry, arm, moderate; Sam Haynes, chest, severe; Charles F. Kreeger, forearm, slight; Artificer Edgar Kiphart, thigh, severe; Corporal William T. Lang, neck, severe; Charles A. Layman, moderate; Herbert Mifflin, abdomen, severe; Clarence Martin, abdomen, moderate; Arnold A. Mason, chest, severe; John McChugh, leg, moderate; Thomas Parker, thigh, moderate; William Prightz, knee and leg, moderate; Frank Sulin, thigh, moderate, and Paul Wagner, face, severe. Near Las Marinas, June 19.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—William J. Gilliardy, head and hand, moderate, and John Long, shoulder, moderate.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.—First Lieut. H. G. Learned, leg, slight; Robert Cryan, leg, severe; Harry E. Emery, leg, severe; Charles S. Girton, face, slight; Enoch Wahlgreen, eye, slight; near Las Pinas and Hepota, June 10, 11, and 13.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.—John Beaudreau, elbow, slight; Robert Ford, foot, slight; Sergt. James H. Laughton, arm, slight.

SECOND OREGON.—Quarter-master Sergt. Charles R. Herrington, head, slight, at Noozagaray, April 25.

FIRST MONTANA.—Sergt. George W. Boardman, lip, slight; James W. C. Dennis, buttock, slight; Warren Morris, shoulder, slight; Charles E. Robb, thigh, slight; David Silver, abdomen, severe; at San Fernando, June 16.

TWENTIETH KANSAS.—William Eckworth, shoulder, severe.

FIFTY-FIRST IOWA.—Charles E. Lucas, ear, slight; Nathan D. Rockefellew, lung, severe; Corp. Lou D. Sheets, thigh, severe; David Walling, forearm, moderate; Louis S. Woodruff, finger, slight.

FATE OF BARON DU MARAIS.

MADRID, June 21.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Manila says Baron du Marais, a Frenchman, who went to the rebel camp to intervene in behalf of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos, has been treacherously murdered.

The first report of the murder of Baron du Marais was received in New York from Manila, under date of May 11 and May 16, when it was announced that T. B. du Marais of Philadelphia, a brother of Baron du Marais, was seeking information concerning the fate of the Baron. Adjt. Gen. Corbin telegraphed to Major Gen. Otis, who replied as follows:

"A committee of citizens sent Citizen du Marais to the insurgent authorities to intercede for the release of the Spanish prisoners. The last information regarding him was that he was with Luna's forces at Calumpit, before the town was captured. It is the belief of many citizens here that du Marais was murdered. Others believe that he is held a prisoner."

COL. VAN VALZAH RETIRED.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The list of officers who have succumbed to the hardships of the military campaign in the Philippines has been increased by the disability of Col. Davd D. Van Valzah, commanding the Eighteenth Regular Infantry. In view of his physical condition he recently applied to the War Department for retirement under the statute authorizing the retirement of officers on their own application, after thirty years of service. His application has been approved, and the vacancy thus created has been filled by the promotion of Lieut. Col. Gilbert S. Carpenter of the Seventh Infantry, who is now stationed with a portion of his regiment at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta.

Other promotions made by the retirement of Col. Van Valzah are: Major William E. Dougherty of the First Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh Infantry; Capt. F. Smith of the Twelfth Infantry to be Major of the First Infantry.

GEN. WHEELER TO THE FRONT.

Secretary Alger Hints that He Will Be Ordered to Manila.

CHICAGO, June 21.—A dispatch from Petoskey, Mich., says Secretary of War Alger gave indirect confirmation to-day to the report that Gen. Joseph Wheeler is to be assigned to duty in the Philippines. When questioned about it, as he and Gen. Wheeler were about to leave for the Grand Army camp fire, he replied: "There is nothing to say—at least not till the order is issued."

"I am still in the service," said Gen. Wheeler when questioned, "and am subject to orders. I am not now under orders. How soon I will be is for Secretary Alger to decide."

Milk, Eggs, and Butter for Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Commissary General Weston to-day issued an order directing that upon the return of the volunteer troops from the Philippines, either at San Francisco or Portland, there shall be issued to them the following, in addition to the regular ration: With each 100 rations 12½ gallons of milk, 10 pounds of butter, and 10 dozen eggs. These additions are of a kind that cannot be obtained on board ship, and will no doubt be appreciated by the men.

Spanish Garrison at Baler Yields.

MANILA, June 21.—It is reported that the Spanish garrison at Baler, in the Province of Principe, on the east coast of Luzon, which had been reduced to thirty-three men, finally surrendered to the Filipinos after holding out for a year.

Filipinos Give Up British Prisoners.

MANILA, June 21.—The Filipinos imprisoned two Englishmen at Tachlobon, on the Island of Samar, southeast of Luzon. The British first-class cruiser Grafton steamed to that point from Cebu and her commander demanded their release. When this was refused, he landed a force of marines and cleared his ship for action, whereupon the Englishmen were handed over.

Spaniards Held as Americans.

MADRID, June 21.—The Minister for War, Lieut. Gen. Polavieja, says that according to advices received by the Government the Filipinos, on learning that the United States had undertaken to negotiate the liberation of the Spanish prisoners, decided to regard the latter as Americans, with a view of extracting greater advantage from the negotiations.

Gen. Schwan Leaves for Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, United States Volunteers, who has been ordered to duty with the troops in the Philippines, said farewell to his friends in this city to-day prior to his departure for San Francisco, where he will embark for Manila.

FIREMAN'S PLUCKY ACT.

Drives Engine Into Elevated Road Pillar to Prevent a Collision.

Driver Packney of Engine No. 34 of the Fire Department, by his presence of mind, saved his engine from a collision last night with Engine No. 26 while both were running to a fire or the West Side, and in all probability saved the lives of a number of people. He drove the pole of his engine into an elevated railroad pillar to prevent the collision.

At 9 o'clock an alarm was rung in from one of the West Side boxes, and both engines responded to the call. Engine No. 34 is stationed on West Thirty-third Street and Engine No. 26 on Thirty-seventh Street. The latter was going westward over Thirty-seventh Street at a jump while No. 26 was rattling up Ninth Avenue.

Packney saw Engine No. 26 run right in front of him when he was within only a few feet of the avenue and that he could not pull up in time to save a collision. He then quickly pulled on the rein of his nigh horse and guided the pole into the nearest pillar of the elevated road.

The engine had turned shortly and the force of the impact, besides shattering the pole, turned it over. The engineer was thrown to the street, but Packney, who was prepared for the shock, jumped as the engine struck and fell on top of one of his prostrate horses.

The tender, coming behind, just avoided piling on top of the heap. Packney and the engineer were slightly bruised, but not seriously. Engine No. 26 did not stop, Driver Hobbs hurrying on to the fire, which proved to be a slight blaze that was quickly extinguished.

SCHEDULES FOR STREET CARS.

Chicago City Council Judiciary Committee Drafts an Ordinance.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Schedules for the running time of street railway cars on four of the lines of the city were adopted to-day by the City Council Judiciary Committee.

The ordinance provides a running schedule which specifies that cars on West Twelfth Street must be run every sixty seconds, on Cottage Grove Avenue every forty-five seconds, on Indiana Avenue every forty-five seconds, and on North State Street every ninety seconds, between the hours of 6:30 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening.

The committee further believes that the time of the night cars should be changed, and an ordinance requiring every line in the city to operate cars until 1:30 o'clock in the morning, the schedule of running to be the same as during the day, may be passed. In the event of failure to comply with the ordinance the company can be compelled to pay a fine of $25.

The opinion of the Corporation Counsel is to the effect that such ordinances are within the power of the Council, and if the companies do not comply with them the city will commence mandamus proceedings.

The ordinances were offered as a substitute to the "No Seat No Fare" ordinance.

HE LOOKED LIKE A SWINDLER.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Everything indicates that E. H. Pittman, an aged canvasser from England, who is serving a long sentence at the workhouse, on a charge of practicing a trick game, is innocent. He was convicted on the testimony of eighteen women, who identified him as the man who swindled them. The real man is supposed to be in custody. The prisoner gives the name of Phil Gilbert.

The two men look enough alike to be brothers. They have the same swarthy complexion, the same height and weight, and are about the same age. Each has similar teeth, but it was found that there was one discrepancy between them, that the wearing of a wig could account for. Pittman is bald and Gilbert has a head full of hair. It was the general opinion that Pittman wore a wig.

Some time ago a man went the rounds of the city and got money from people for teaching them to make artificial flowers. He got his victims to take lessons on the promise that he would buy the product of their work from them at a big figure. When he got the money he was seen no more by his victims. The officers had a good description of the man, and Pittman was picked up. He asserted his innocence, but victim after victim said he was the man, and he was convicted.

To-day Gilbert was arrested, and on being searched, material for flowers and flowers in course of preparation were found in his pockets. As the flower-man is wanted badly in Newport, Gilbert may be sent over there.

The Judge immediately ordered the workhouse authorities to release Pittman. Much anxiety was displayed by the women who helped to prosecute Pittman, when they learned that the man's innocence was established.

PLANT SYSTEM RY. AND S. S., Office removed to ground floor Dun Building, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. J. J. FARNSWORTH, Eastern Passenger Agent.—Adv.

NOTED EDUCATORS MEET

Confer at Capon Springs on Education in the South.

FAVOR MANUAL TRAINING

Dr. Curry Says Mental Progress Has Been Retarded by Slavery—Gen. Henry Addresses the Meeting.

CAPON SPRINGS, West Va., June 21.—The conference on industrial education in the South was opened in the chapel of the Springs last night, the Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissell, Principal of Hampton Institute, presiding.

While not more than thirty or forty persons are taking part they represent the best educational institutions and methods of the South and North. Among them are President W. L. Wilson of Washington and Lee University, Prof. Charles W. Kent of the University of Virginia, Dr. J. L. M. Curry of the Peabody and Slater Funds, Dr. James MacAlister of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia; President Frank G. Woodworth of the Institute of Tougaloo, Miss.; Prof. James A. Quarles, University of Virginia, and the Rev. Dr. A. D. Mayo of Washington, besides Robert C. Ogden, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute; George McAnneny, and others of the party from New York and Philadelphia, who are all deeply interested in industrial education in the South.

President Wilson made the address of welcome. In regard to educational methods in the South, he said, Virginia had never been a laggard in the cause of education. This was proved by the high standard of the social system and by the number of distinguished men she had produced. The State, he said, had excelled in every thought or action save in the one realm of literature, and had won for all time a foremost rank among the States.

Robert C. Ogden of New York responded to the address of welcome, and other responses were also made by Prof. Kent, President MacAlister of Drexel, and President Woodworth of Tougaloo. President MacAlister said the problem of education was not confined to the South. In Philadelphia there are 20,000 children unprovided with school facilities.

This morning Dr. J. L. M. Curry was chosen to preside over the conference. He made a brief address, and said the only way in which the problem of universal education can be solved is through schools established, supported, and controlled by the State. The greatest obstacles to education he had found in his long experience, he declared, outside of general indifference, were partyism and sectarianism. Some people, he said, seem incapable of rising to a just comprehension of the necessity of education. There is no hope for the permanence of our free institutions except as they may be based on the intelligence and integrity of the people.

He spoke strongly in favor of co-education and manual training in all schools from the kindergarten to the university.

One of the obstacles to the progress of all minds in the South, he said, was the economic curse of slavery, which gave the South an ignorant, stupid, and uninventive class of labor, and this curse still rests like an incubus on this part of the country.

The Rev. Dr. A. D. Mayo of Washington then read a paper on Samuel C. Armstrong and his method of educating the dependent races. The greater part of the paper was devoted to extracts from a forthcoming work on the history of the common schools of this country, which Dr. Mayo is preparing for the National Bureau of Education. It was an elaborate eulogy of Armstrong and an appreciative and discriminating estimate of his work, for the industrial education of the negro.

The institution Mr. Armstrong had founded at Hampton, Va., and which he had conducted with such wonderful success, had been accepted as the model of almost educational schools throughout the South.

Gen. Guy Henry, ex-Governor General of Puerto Rico, who is here recuperating from the illness contracted in the West Indies, was asked to give some account of the educational situation in Puerto Rico, and he responded by making a plain speech that interested and frequently astonished the hearers.

He spoke, he said, as a soldier, and not as an educator. In Puerto Rico, he said, his efforts to establish American methods had met with strenuous opposition from the priests, who issued proclamations forbidding the children to attend the American schools, where they would be in danger of becoming converts to Protestantism. He then issued a proclamation notifying the priests that he would put them in jail if they did not cease their opposition, and this proved effective. When he asked the children in San Juan what they wanted for a Christmas present, they said "Send us teachers." To educate and improve the condition of these people, he declared, that has fallen to this country. The Puerto Rican children, he found as bright as any he had ever seen; they were anxious to learn, and were very quiet. Only 14 per cent. of the people can read and write. They are voluble and voluminous, expressing themselves with excessive verbiage. They are, he declared, far ahead of the Cubans, and the Filipinos cannot compare with them.

"I wanted the churches open to all," said he, "but when the different American denominations came into the island, they were split up into the various sects."

The General said there was a natural dishonesty among officials. He asked one of his secretaries what money the Governor General had been accustomed to take away from the island. The Secretary replied that they usually carried off with them between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000.

"Most of the trouble I have experienced in Puerto Rico," he said, "was caused by Americans. They gave me more trouble than the natives. My idea was not to Americanize, but to colonize, the island. Americans cannot live there, although they could control industrial interests that they might have there. The Puerto Ricans are not without education and intelligence, and can be taught to promote the best interests of the island. The Supreme Court and my Cabinet were composed of intellectual men, finely educated and trained at Madrid. My whole effort was to help the people work on their own line and in their own way. If we try to carry out the American idea and gobble up everything, there will be failure."

This afternoon George Foster Peabody and Dr. Albert Shaw of New York arrived, and will attend the conference to-night.

MEN ORGANIZE AT HOMESTEAD.

Carnegie Employes Are Discharged for Forming an Association.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—For several months past the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tinplate Workers has had agitators secretly working among the men of the Homestead Steel Works of the Carnegie Company, and a lodge with a membership of 400 has been organized in Homestead.

Ever since the big strike of 1892 periodical efforts have been made to reorganize the steel workers at the big Carnegie mills, but the company maintained its attitude of opposition to all labor organizations, and each time discovered and discharged the men who were leaders in the formation of the new lodges. During the past week several men have been discharged from the works, and it is given out by them that it was because of their connection with the Amalgamated Association. The officials of the Carnegie Company refuse to discuss the matter. Leaders of the association admitted with reluctance that they have a lodge at Homestead, but refused to state the number of members it contains. Rumor makes the membership as anywhere from 400 to 4,500. Interesting developments in the matter are expected in a few days.

SECRETARY GAGE'S FUTURE.

Understood He Expects to Make His Permanent Home in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Secretary Gage, his closest friends say, probably will not resume his residence in Chicago after his term expires, but will lead a life of retirement and ease in Washington.

Several months ago Mr. Gage sold his Chicago residence, and there was some talk that this move was preliminary to leaving the Cabinet and acquiring a residence in New York, where it was known several offers awaited him from banking institutions of prominence. But the Secretary has no intention of leaving the Cabinet. It was learned to-day that he recently declined some very flattering business offers. The Secretary feels that at his age he can afford not to resume hard work again.

Asked about his choice of a residence, the Secretary said Washington presented to him the greatest attractions.

COGHLAN TOASTS WILHELM.

Captain of the Raleigh in St. Louis Meets Party of German Elks and Shouts "Hoch der Kaiser!"

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Capt. J. B. Coghlan, United States Navy, toasted Kaiser Wilhelm to-day, and forever buried the hatchet with Teutonic members of the Elks from the Cincinnati delegation, who had gathered in a saloon to sip their favorite beverage.

Capt. Coghlan, who is visiting his cousin, Col. Richard M. Johnson, entered the place. William Bodemar noticed the erect figure of the naval officer, who was soon identified. There was a stir among the German-Americans. One of the Elks, with a decided German accent, advanced and said: "Well, Captain, I don't know whether you are Coghlan or not, but you look very much like Dewey."

Then he extended his hand with a friendly welcome. Coghlan hesitated only for an instant. Then he realized and entered into the situation with zest. Bowing seriously, he smiled, and grasping the Elk's hand, gave it a hearty shake. One by one the Elks came forward and welcomed him as heartily as they themselves had been welcomed to the city. After he had taken more than fifty hands, Capt. Coghlan stepped to the bar and invited them to partake of his hospitality. He waved his hand, lifted his beverage, and in ringing tones said, "Hoch der Kaiser!"

Then did those German-American Elks cheer the commander of the Raleigh. If ever a truce was patched up it was at that time, and the hatchet was drowned in the depths of good cheer.

FRANCE WITHOUT A CABINET.

M. Bourgeois Declines the Task of Forming a Ministry—President Loubet's Difficulties.

PARIS, June 21.—It was announced late in the day that M. Bourgeois had declined the task of forming a Cabinet.

On a summons from President Loubet, M. Bourgeois arrived here this morning from The Hague and called at the Elysée Palace at 8:45 with M. Delcassé. After conferring with President Loubet, M. Bourgeois visited M. Brisson and other political friends.

After an interview with M. Loubet at 7 o'clock this evening, M. Bourgeois consented to remain in Paris and assist in the negotiations until a new Ministry is formed. He is strongly urging M. Waldeck-Rousseau to resume the task, and is actively enlisting support for him.

In the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies to-night it is freely asserted that M. Delcassé will not undertake the responsibility, and as Senator Waldeck-Rousseau is not disinclined to another trial he may possibly be invited, although there is talk of M. Jean Sarrien, Republican Radical, as Premier.

The latest Cabinet rumor is a combination headed by M. Sarrien and including MM. Waldeck-Rousseau, Delcassé, and Ribot, but there is nothing decisive settled.

GEN. DE LA ROQUE ARRESTED.

Director of Artillery in the French Ministry of Marine Held.

PARIS, June 21.—Gen. de la Roque, Director of Artillery in the Ministry of Marine, has been placed under rigorous arrest. The offense with which he is charged has not yet been made public.

It appears that Gen. de la Roque has often differed from M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, on technical subjects, resembling in this particular Vice Admiral Cavalier de Cuverville, recently Chief of the Naval Staff, whom M. Lockroy ordered to transfer his command to Rear Admiral Mallarme, in consequence of a letter he had written to a Deputy criticising the "constant feud existing between the Ministries of War, Marine, and the Colonies."

He had heard that M. Lockroy intended to place him upon the retired list, and thereupon sent the following telegram to the President: "Gen. de la Roque protests energetically against the decree prepared by the Minister of Marine placing him upon the retired list. The decree is based upon untrue assertions."

DREYFUS'S ARRIVAL DELAYED.

Open and Public Trial Has Been Decided Upon by Deputies.

BREST, June 21.—Admiral Barrera says the French cruiser Sfax, with Dreyfus on board, cannot be expected here before June 26 or 27.

PARIS, June 22.—Mme. Dreyfus has started for Rennes. There was a rumor in circulation yesterday that Capt. Dreyfus had died on board the Sfax. Amid the conflicting reports it is impossible to arrive at the truth as to the cruiser's movements.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire denounces the alleged plan of the Dupuy Government to desist from the prosecution of Dreyfus, so as to get the case dismissed, on condition that Dreyfus secretly resigns his commission on the eve of the trial and quits the country directly afterward. The National Defense Group of Deputies met last evening and voted in favor of an entirely open and public trial. Thus both Revisionists and Anti-Revisionists are against secrecy.

LONDON, June 22.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "The Austrian War Office has learned that the evidence of M. Casimir-Perier upon the Dreyfus trial will be startling. It will be shown that he holds the key to the

wines and champagnes, he said, organized a similar association some time ago, and it was more successful than its organizers had expected it to be, and in one year the association paid its stockholders a dividend of 25 per cent.

NEW COMPANIES FORMED.

Liquor Concerns of This City File Articles of Incorporation.

ALBANY, June 21.—Eleven companies of New York City and Brooklyn, formed to buy, sell, manufacture, rectify, compound, and deal in wines, liquors, spirits, and other articles of merchandise, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day, with a capital aggregating $49,500.

The largest two companies are the William Strasser of Brooklyn, with a capital of $25,000, and the Fischer Brothers, also of Brooklyn, with a capital of $20,000. The Directors of the last named company are Albert Fischer of Brooklyn, Samuel Seckles of New York City, and Lewis Fischer of Jersey City.

Those of the Strasser Company are: Williams Strasser of Brooklyn; Samuel Seckles and Joseph A. Strasser of New York City. The amount of capital stock of the other nine companies is $500 apiece. The incorporators in every instance are Joseph H. Hayes, Samuel A. Harnel, and Alexander O. Hamburger.

MR. BLAIR ON TRUSTS.

Ex-Senator Thinks the Next National Campaign Will Turn Upon the Industrial Issue.

Henry W. Blair, ex-United States Senator from New Hampshire, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and is very much interested in the attempts, as he styles them, of leading Democrats to prove that the protective tariff is the mother of trusts. "If they can maintain that point," he said yesterday, "they will break down protection in this country.

"It is evidently to be the leading industrial issue, if not the controlling issue in the next campaign. As an industrial issue it must be the principal one before the country. Its relative importance as a campaign issue with expansion or so-called imperialism is not now easy to anticipate. I believe the next Presidential campaign will turn upon the industrial issue.

"The most objectionable trusts originate in the efforts of the owners of unprofitable plants to save themselves by combination with others. Trusts exist in free trade countries, and the principal trusts in America are not dependent on protection for their existence or growth. Neither the Standard Oil nor Sugar Trust is dependent on protection.

"Mr. Havemeyer's attack on the tariff is explainable upon the ground that the Sugar Trust's interests would be promoted by a diminution of protection, still more so by free trade in sugar, and in the long run even more so by absolute free trade.

"The leading trusts are international. Their capital is invested everywhere. Labor is the great element of production, and with a protective tariff removed capital will inevitably be invested where the cheaper labor is to be found. Nothing can protect the American people in their work but the tariff.

"The great abuse connected with trusts seems to me to be the fact that they seek to destroy competition by combination of unprofitable plants, which they design to close up, and substantially destroy, with those which are retained for active production, and guarantee returns upon this idle capital. To obtain the money to pay this they must unduly tax the community in prices unnaturally high.

"Combinations of this description are against public policy. If conveyances which have been made are valid because there is no law against them, certainly new laws could be enacted which would declare such future conveyances illegal and void. If in the future such conveyances were declared illegal and void ab initio, I believe that the evil would cease. Such legislation would not interfere with legitimate investment and the employment of great masses of capital in productive enterprises.

"It is the business of the Republican Party to investigate and deal with this new aspect of our business and National affairs, and find the true solution. More and more the trusts will own the capital which does the business of the world, and all the machinery, which is but another form of capital. Inevitably, then, they will seek the cheapest labor, for capital and machinery are in their nature portable, and will go where the cheapest labor is."

KLONDIKE'S HARVEST OF GOLD.

Clean-Up for This Year Will Exceed Eighteen Millions.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—A letter from Dawson, dated May 26, says the clean-up for the present season will amount to at least $18,000,000, more than twice last year's yield. The increase is due to the fact that Dominion, Sulphur, and Hunker Creeks, which were practically unworked last season, have been developed to a considerable extent with favorable results, and the bench claims on Eldorado, Bonanza, Hunker, and Dominion have been worked to such an extent that their output will greatly increase the total production.

Gold Run, which is practically the only "new" creek in the district, has also shown up well. The portion of Dawson which was destroyed by fire April 25 is rapidly being rebuilt.

DETROIT'S STREET RAILWAYS.

Question of Municipal Ownership Is Arousing Much Interest.

DETROIT, June 21.—Arguments before a Common Council committee to determine whether the Council shall submit to the people the question of municipal ownership of street railways were concluded at 5:30 this afternoon. A special meeting of the Council is called for to-morrow to decide whether a special election shall be ordered. The Committee on Streets and Ordinances, before which the hearings have been held, is nearly equally divided, with a possible majority of one, favoring submission.

The Street Railway Commissioners believe that enough Aldermen will vote for an early specified election, even in the event of a veto by Mayor Maybury, such action by the Mayor being regarded as a not impossible contingency. It is generally considered doubtful, however, whether two-thirds of the Aldermen favor submission of the issue to the people.

Injunction proceedings will doubtless be instituted if the Commissioners' plan of municipal ownership through commission ownership seems likely to prevail. No decision has yet been announced by the Supreme Court upon the validity of the McLeod law under which the commission was appointed. The present plan for municipal ownership through a commission corporation is independent of the question of validity of the McLeod law.

AID FOR CUBAN CHILDREN.

A Further Appeal by the Trustees of the Orphan Fund.

An appeal for aid in relieving the distress among children in Cuba, which was recently issued by the Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund, has borne good fruit, but more help is still needed. The object of this committee, of which Gen. F. V. Greene is Chairman, and Robert Bacon of J. P. Morgan & Co. Treasurer, is, first, to relieve immediate distress, then educate, and later stimulate education throughout the Island of Cuba. It is estimated that at least 50,000 children are in want. Careful agents are now employed investigating the facts and pointing out practical methods of relief.

The Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund shipped on the United States transport Kilpatrick last Tuesday a large quantity of supplies to Miss Laura D. Gill, the representative of the Trustees in Havana. These supplies, which are to be equally distributed between the needy children of Sancti Spiritus and Remedios, included sewing machines, calico, and muslin in the piece, bedding, linen, shoes, stockings, needles, pins, toilet articles, writing paper, pens, and pencils, condensed milk, beef extract, and bouillon.

Some time ago Miss Gill called particular attention to the fearful destitution and suffering among the children in this particular section of Cuba, and the Trustees have already placed to her credit the sum of $10,000. The Trustees also purpose forwarding supplies as rapidly as their means will allow. The need is urgent. In one small town the older children care for the younger ones by work, not begging. In this whole town scarcely an adult is left alive. Here it is proposed to gather 200 children in an asylum, feed, clothe, and teach them. The Trustees say that $1,000,000 can be expended advantageously within the coming year in helping the Cubans to help themselves.

GOT THE OTHER MAN'S WIFE.

Two Maria Lewandowskas Caused a Slight Flutter in the Barge Office, but All Ended Well.

An amusing scene was witnessed at the immigrant station at the Barge Office when a loving husband, by mistake, came near claiming another man's wife for his own. It happened that there were detained at the Barge Office two women. They were about the same age, both were named Maria Lewandowska; both were good looking, and each was accompanied by a small child. One arrived here on the steamer H. H. Meier, going to her husband, Herman Lewandowska, in Brooklyn. The other arrived on the steamship Barbarossa, on her way to meet her husband, Herman Lewandowska, in Baltimore.

Yesterday Lewandowska of Brooklyn called at the immigration department for his wife. The doorman, taking the name, went up to the detention pen and called out "Maria Lewandowska." The Maria who was destined for Baltimore promptly answered to her name, and was taken down stairs. Lewandowska was awaiting her in the reception room. The greeting between the couple was not as cordial as had been expected. The husband, after kissing the woman and child, looked the woman over, and then made an exclamation in a Bohemian dialect, which the official interpreter said meant in substance, "Great Scott! Maria, how you have changed!"

Maria replied that Lewandowska's features seemed to have undergone considerable alteration since she bade him good-bye in the old country.

But there was no time to haggle over a small family matter like that. It was the immigration people's busy day and furthermore Lewandowska had to get back to his work in Brooklyn, so he looked Maria over once again and said: "I dinks dot is mine vife, I'm not and kicker." The officials not remembering the other Maria were glad that the couple had come to an understanding and were about to let them go with a blessing.

The Chief Clerk, however, was not satisfied. It struck him that he was carrying another Maria Lewandowska on his ledger. He had not taken stock lately, but he went back of the detention pen, and again the name was called. This time the other Maria came forward, leading her child. Her card was examined and matters were straightened out to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Brooklyn man got his wife, and the Baltimore man's wife was forwarded by rail.

MANHATTAN TUNNEL RAILWAY.

The Trip Under the Hudson Will Occupy About Four Minutes.

If the plans of the Manhattan Tunnel Railway Company are carried out and the expectations of the officers are fulfilled, persons will be able to go from New York to Jersey City in four minutes. The terminal station of the tunnel in the Borough of Manhattan will be built under an entire block at West Broadway and Greenwich Street, near Chambers.

There will be a double-track railroad, with station, platforms extending along either side of the tracks for a distance of 700 feet. The tracks will be about thirty-five feet below the surface of the street, and large passenger elevators are to be provided, as well as stairways.

An officer of the Manhattan Tunnel Railway Company says that it is the intention to run ten-car trains through the tunnel in the rush hours. The question of making the fare three cents is under consideration.

SHOT DOWN ON THE STREET.

Nephew of Ex-Alderman Clancy Fatally Hurt by Man Who Escapes.

John McGran, twenty-two years old, of 328 Monroe Street, a nephew of ex-Alderman Clancy, who gave his occupation as a clerk, was shot in the back and fatally wounded last evening in Bayard Street, in front of the New England Hotel. His assailant, who is only known to McGran, escaped.

McGran was standing near the corner of the Bowery and Bayard Street at 8 o'clock when he saw some men coming along, and recognized two of them as men he did not want to see. He started to run away when a pistol shot rang out and McGran fell to the sidewalk. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

McGran refused to make any statement as to who shot him. His assailant is described as wearing a light suit of clothes and being about fifty years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, of dark complexion and medium build.

TREES FROM THE RESERVOIR.

Mementos from Forty-second Street Structure Given Miss Harper.

Miss Harper of 4 Gramercy Park, daughter of ex-Mayor James Harper, during whose administration the Forty-second Street Reservoir was finished, drove to the reservoir yesterday to select some of the trees and shrubbery, in answer to an invitation sent her by the contractors who are demolishing the place. Miss Harper selected a number of trees and vines which she will have transplanted in the garden of her home.

It has been suggested by Thomas F. Shanley, the foreman directing the work, that the Park Commissioners should take advantage of the contractors' offer and group in some of the parks a few of the bushes from the old reservoir.

There are now about 100 men at work demolishing the walls of the reservoir, and Foreman Shanley says that it will take some time to finish the work—perhaps the full fourteen months allowed—because of the fine masonry of the walls.

"I will have to dynamite every portion of the walls," he said yesterday afternoon. "It is a pity to destroy such perfect work, the equal of which is seldom seen in these days. It speaks well for the honesty of the builders of the past."

THE EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

Municipal Assembly Will Be Asked for a Franchise Soon.

Speaking of the tunnel to be built under the East River by the Long Island and New York Tunnel Railway Company, President William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, said yesterday:

"We expect to apply to the Municipal Assembly for a franchise very soon, probably next week. The work of construction will begin without delay. Although the tunnel company and the Long Island Railroad Company are two separate and distinct corporations, their relations will be exceedingly close, and they will act together by contract.

"This tunnel will be virtually a continuation of the Long Island Railroad, although our steam cars will not be run through the tunnel. Special cars will be provided for use in the tunnel of about the same size as those on the elevated railroads."

The men controlling this project have determined to construct a double-tunnel, each tunnel having a single track. Two separate tunnels of small diameter will cost much less than one large tunnel with sufficient diameter to accommodate a double track.

WHITE STAR'S NEW DEPARTURE.

It Will Run an Increased Service Between Liverpool and Australia.

The White Star Line is about to put in operation a steamship service between Liverpool and Australia which will rank with the most ambitious efforts put forth by transoceanic steamship companies in recent years, and is destined to divert a good share of the colonial trade from London to Liverpool.

Until 1868, when Mr. Ismay purchased the White Star flag from the retiring owners, wooden ships had chiefly been employed, but the firm signalized its advent in the trade by loading iron ships. Since then in all general cargo trades sail has been rapidly displaced by steam, and Messrs. Ismay, Imrie & Co. have sold all their sailing ships, and have arranged with Harland & Wolf, ship builders, for the construction of five large twin screw steamers aggregating about 60,000 tons for the Australian trade. These steamers will carry no saloon or second cabin passengers, but will have very exceptional accommodation for third-class passengers. The ships will be fitted with extensive refrigerating chambers for the carriage of dairy products, fruits and meats.

The first of these steamers, the Afric, 11,815 tons, was launched Nov. 16, 1898, and is now being fitted with refrigerating machinery. The Medic, of similar dimensions, followed Dec. 15 of the same year, and will shortly be followed by the Persic, Runic, and Suevic making together a fleet capable of maintaining a monthly service between Liverpool and Australia. It is intended that the Medic shall sail from Liverpool on her first voyage on Aug. 3, and the other vessels named will follow at regular intervals.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

RIOTING IN CLEVELAND.

Mobs Attack Cars with Bricks—The Company Agrees to Reinstate All but One Hundred Strikers.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—The effort to settle the strike of the street railway men is likely to be successful, and it is now believed that a settlement may be reached to-morrow. Through the efforts of the special committee of the City Council the officers of the company and a committee of the strikers were brought together to-day to discuss the ultimatum presented by the company yesterday. The only question at issue is how many of the old men shall be reinstated if the strike is declared off.

Yesterday the company received a proposition from the men to the effect that all the men be reinstated, save those who might be convicted of destroying property. The company said it could not discharge the new men it had employed. At the conference to-day, which lasted almost continuously from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock to-night, these propositions were discussed.

At first the company offered to take back 60 per cent. of the old men at once, and reinstate the others who were acceptable as soon as opportunity offered. The strikers' committee would not consent to that. Subsequently the company agreed to reinstate all but a hundred of the old men, and with that offer under consideration the conference was adjourned until 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The members of the Council Committee think a settlement will be reached. A special meeting of the Council was held this evening, but it took no action bearing upon the strike.

There were several riots to-day growing out of the strike. At noon, when an east and a west bound car passed over the Superior Viaduct, about 500 men and boys working in factories near by and on the flats, assembled and for ten minutes there was a serious riot. Stones, bricks, nuts, bolts, and other missiles fairly filled the air for a time. A passenger on the east-bound car, who resides on Genesee Avenue, was struck in the face by a stone and sustained a painful wound. Patrolman Hannan, who was on the rear platform, was also struck. The car windows were smashed.

The windows in the west-bound car were also shattered. Several passengers in the car were struck by flying missiles. No one was seriously injured. The call of the whistle of the factories for the men to return to work put an end to the riot.

A crowd of men and boys barricaded the tracks at Cedar and East Madison Avenues at noon. Passing cars were stoned, and several passengers were bruised by missiles. A passing bicyclist was knocked from his wheel by a stone and slightly injured.

BATTLE AT A MINING CAMP.

Imported Negroes Shot from Ambush, Presumably by Strikers.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 21.—The local miners' strike assumed a serious aspect early this morning. Operators of the Sunnyside mine had imported thirty negro miners from Kentucky, and were delivering at the mine at 1:30 A. M., when unknown parties concealed in the bushes near the mines opened fire on the negroes. It was very dark, and a stampede followed.

Some of the non-union men responded with revolvers and many shots were fired. Six men were badly wounded. James Moore, a stockholder in the mine, was shot in the back and is likely to die. Henry Smith and John Phillips, both colored, were probably fatally wounded. Ed Geiger, a merchant; Charles Smith, colored, and John Norsweather, colored, were each badly wounded.

Physicians were summoned immediately and the wounded men given attention. James Moore was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and physicians entertain some hopes for his recovery. Charles Smith, one of the wounded negroes, is considered in a critical condition.

The Sunnyside Mine remained closed today, and the imported men were kept in hiding. The proprietors refuse to discuss the affair at all and refuse to divulge any plans.

Colorado Strike Settled.

DENVER, Col., June 21.—The announcement was made this afternoon on reliable authority that the managers of the Ellers Smelter at Pueblo and the Bimetallic at Leadville were instructed last night by the trust officials to start their plants at once, and were informed that the other plants would resume in a few days. The terms of the settlement have not been made public.

POLICE SAVE A PRISONER.

Chicago Mob Threatens a Man for Attempted Murder of Infant.

CHICAGO, June 21.—John Duder took his infant child from the home of his mother-in-law to-day, and rushed from the house, saying he was going to kill the little one. The child screamed and the mother cried for help as she gave chase.

Crowds of men, women, and children joined in the chase, and several hundred persons were pursuing Duder. Policemen captured him as he was holding the infant above his head, prepared to dash the little one's brains out on the stone sidewalk. They caught him by the arm and saved the infant.

The crowd gathered about the officers and their prisoner and threatened to injure him, but the policemen kept him between them, and the crowd was unable to reach the prisoner.

AMERICAN ARRESTED IN PARIS.

William Hastings Said He Was Formerly a Judge in This City.

PARIS, June 21.—William Hastings, describing himself as an American, giving his age as fifty-two, and asserting that he was formerly a Judge in New York City, was arrested here to-day on a charge of attempted blackmail and of threatening to kill M. Challot, a business agent.

It appears that Mr. Hastings, who says has has lost 40,000 francs in a business transaction through M. Challot, had been demanding repayment, charging fraud and threatening to kill the agent. To-day he called upon M. Challot, whereupon he was placed under arrest. A six-chamber revolver was found upon him.

He now claims that he only wished to intimidate M. Challot. He will be examined by a magistrate.

There is no record of any "William Hastings" having held a judicial position in this city or State.

BUTTERFIELD SAID TO LIVE.

His Brother Thinks the Missing Man Is in This City.

There were developments last night which seem to indicate the possibility that Samuel C. Butterfield, who disappeared while bathing at Coney Island last Sunday, may be alive. A message was received at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station from Police Headquarters to the effect that word had been received from Rye, N. Y., that a man had been found there who answered the description of Butterfield.

Mrs. Butterfield, at her home at 262 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, refused to see any one after being notified by the police. Toward midnight a younger brother of the missing Butterfield called at the station house. He said that an hour before a messenger boy had brought a note to Mrs. Butterfield. This note appeared to come from the missing man.

The brother was not sure that it was in Butterfield's writing, but it was signed with his name. In substance, the note asked that all search for him (Butterfield) stop. He said that he was alive and well, and would return to his home in a few days with a good explanation for his disappearance.

The brother of the missing man was anxious to know what the police thought of this letter. Sergt. Kelly said that he thought some member of the family should go to Rye to see the man there. Young Butterfield said he thought his brother must be in this city, as he felt sure the note had been sent by him.

Window Glass Making Suspended.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., June 21.—At midnight all the co-operative glass plants of the United States closed down. The capacity of the factories closed is ninety-six pots, seventy-two of which are in the West and twenty-four in the North. From now until the wage scale is signed for the next fire and the time set for resuming, no window glass will be made in this country. It is thought that the shut-down will last at least six months.

Dies After Long Time in Water.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., June 21.—Matthew Hendrickson and John Andersen, two fishermen, were caught in the storm last night off Avalon and their boat was upset. They managed to reach the overturned boat and clung to it all night and all to-day until late this afternoon, when the boat drifted near the beach off this city. Andersen died an hour after he was rescued. Hendrickson's condition is serious, but he will probably recover.

The Scope of the New York Telephone Service

is so great that practically every town and city within a radius of over 1000 miles of the City Hall is within speaking distance of every New York telephone.

The immediate neighborhood of New York—Long Island, Westchester and New Jersey—is well provided with telephones.

A little telephoning saves much travelling.

New York Telephone Company,

18 Cortlandt St. 15 Dey St. 952 Broadway. 115 West 38th St.

PASTOR LEAVES THE MINISTRY.

Rev. Burt E. Howard Loses Faith in Doctrines Preached by Him.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 21.—The Rev. Burt Estes Howard, who came to Los Angeles to accept the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, has permanently left the ministry.

"My sentiments as to theology have changed," he said. "Do I believe in the inspiration of the Bible, in the resurrection of Jesus, and in the virginity of Mary? No. My ideas have changed regarding nearly all of the generally accepted religious tenets. My belief has not changed suddenly, but in the slow course of the last half a dozen years. My simple faith in the Scriptures has given way to an irresistible belief in what is called higher critiolsm in religious thought.

"The Old Testament is largely a historical work. There can be no question as to the Bible's power for uplifting humanity. But one does not have to believe in miracles to profit by this power. The good life is not necessarily a religious life."

AN HONEST CITY OFFICIAL.

City Clerk of an Illinois Town Asked for More Work.

CHICAGO, June 21.—John W. Hahn, City Clerk of Evanston, has proved himself to be the most conscientious public servant that city has ever had. He has asked the Evanston Council to give him more work, as he was not doing enough to earn his salary. In consequence of his strange request, J. W. Rhodes, son of ex-Alderman Rhodes, has suffered official decapitation and likewise the loss of $65 per month as Water Clerk. The duties were added to those of City Clark Hahn. The salary did not go with the position.

Hahn's action was the result of a discovery that the contingent fund out of which salaries are paid was depleted. He set about devising a scheme to cut down the city's expenses, with the result that he decided he was having too easy a time as City Clerk.

WEST VIRGINIA FOR BRYAN.

Judge Drew Believes the Silver Champion Will Be Nominated.

Judge J. B. C. Drew of Charleston, West Va., who is at the Hoffman House, believes ex-Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland will develop considerable strength in the next Democratic National Convention. Speaking of the outlook yesterday he said:

"The situation in West Virginia is very peculiar because the State is evenly divided on political lines. But so far as I have observed, I believe the Democrats there are strongly in favor of the renomination of William Jennings Bryan on the Chicago platform.

"There is a difference of opinion among Democrats on the expansion or imperialism issue.

"Personally I regret that it has been injected into political discussion at this time, because I believe in holding all the acquired territory resulting from the war with Spain, at least until such time as the people of Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines demonstrate their ability for self-government.

"Senator Gorman has many friends and will receive much support for the Presidency from the Democrats of the North and East, but his candidacy is not at all acceptable to the Democrats of the West and South. I believe Bryan will be nominated."

GERMAN SINGING SOCIETY WAR.

Rival Factions in the Nord-Deutscher Fight Over Property.

Two Brooklyn Deputy Sheriffs had a lively time yesterday afternoon while trying to get possession of the paraphernalia of the Nord-Deutscher Harmonie Singing Society, on a writ of replevin from the Supreme Court. The headquarters of the organization were at Mozart Hall, 89 Montrose Avenue, Williamsburg. Some time ago there was a split in the organization, President John Heitman and Secretary Etzart representing one side, and Vice President Hollmann and Treasurer Kaesman the other.

At a meeting held on Saturday night last with Vice President Hollmann presiding, President Heitman and many of his followers being absent, it was decided to change the meeting place to Lutz's Hall, at Harrison Avenue and Gerry Street. When it became known to President Heitman and his followers what action their opponents had taken, Louis Baer, the proprietor of Mozart Hall, was notified not to permit any of the paraphernalia belonging to the society to be removed without an order. Accordingly, when the members of the moving party presented themselves yesterday, Mr. Baer did as he had been told. This roused the ire of the Hollmann crowd and they became so demonstrative that the police of the Stagg Street Station were appealed to and several officers were sent there to prevent the removal.

Vice President Hollmann, upon hearing this, hurried to a Supreme Court Judge and obtained the writ of replevin, which was given to Deputy Sheriffs Bradley and Biggart to effect the removal. When the Deputy Sheriffs reached the Montrose Avenue hall they found that the society's room had been barricaded. The deputies soon battered in the doors, under the protection of the police, and in triumph carried off the society's property to the public auction rooms in Willoughby Street, where it will be kept until it is decided which faction of the society is entitled to it.

Vice President Hollmann and his followers met last night at Meserole and Ewen Streets, and, preceded by a band, celebrated the victory by marching behind the band to their new quarters, where the celebration continued until a late hour.

Wedding in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 21.—In the South Congregational Church this evening Miss Elizabeth Martin Ingersoll, daughter of James C. Ingersoll, was married to Dr. Chester W. C. Billings of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who now is stationed in New York City. The Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom officiated.

The bride was attended by a flower girl, Miss Mary R. Day, and by four bridesmaids, Miss Maud I. Ely, Miss Harriet A. Ingersoll, and Miss Grace G. Newell of this city and Miss Elizabeth H. Newell of New York. The ushers were Dr. A. B. Duel of New York, Richard F. Ely of New York, Ernest Smith of Hartford, and Robert N. Ingersoll, Raymond Ingersoll, and Charles Ingersoll of this city. The best man was Dr. L. F. Richardson.

Among the guests was Miss Grace McKinley. She brought many messages from the Presidential party, including the congratulations of the President.

American Steel and Wire Company.

BOSTON, June 21.—Chairman John W. Gates of the American Steel and Wire Company and eight of the Western Directors and officials of the company, including I. L. Ellwood, William E. Denborn, and Max Pam, arrived in Worcester from Chicago this afternoon. The officials who came here to-day will spend a day or two in inspecting the local works and then go on to New York. A reporter talked with Mr. Lambert at the station for a moment, and he said that the visit of the officials was merely to inspect the Worcester plant. When asked as to the probable action of the Directors on Saturday, and whether a dividend would be declared on the common stock, Mr. Lambert said very emphatically: "That is a subject I do not propose to discuss."

Ohio G. A. R. on Pensions.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 21.—The State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to-day made the following declaration with regard to pensions: "Without intention to unreasonable criticism we urge the Commissioner of Pensions and his assistants to treat the Union veteran not as a pauper begging for bread, but as a creator of the Republic, asking for but a part of the reward due for services rendered his country."

B. T. WASHINGTON ON LYNCHING

Appeals to the Citizens of Southern States to Make Human Life as Safe There as Elsewhere.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 21.—Booker T. Washington, President of the Industrial and Normal School, to-day furnished for publication an elaborate paper discussing the race question.

"With all the earnestness of my heart," he says, "I want to appeal not to the President of the United States, Mr. McKinley; not to the people of New York, nor of New England, but to the citizens of our Southern States, to assist in creating such a public sentiment as will make human life here just as safe and sacred as it is anywhere else in the world."

Prof. Washington then takes up the appeal that has been made through the press and by prominent men, that the negro problem be left to the South. He recites that the whole country, from the President down, has been inclined to do this, and adds that by the policy of non-interference the South has received a sacred trust. He continues:

"I fear but few people in the South realize to what an extent the habit of lynching or the taking of life without due process of law has taken hold of us, and to what an extent it is not only hurting us in the eyes of the world, but injuring our own moral and material growth. Many good people in the South, and also out of the South have gotten the idea that lynching is resorted to for one crime only. During the last year 127 persons were lynched in the United States; of this number 118 were executed in the South, and 9 in the North and West; only 24 were charged in any way with crimes against women.

"I am not pleading for the negro alone. Lynching injures, hinders, and blunts the moral sensibilities of the young and tender manhood of the South.

"There is too much crime among us. The figures for a given period show that in the United States 30 per cent. of the crime committed is by negroes, while we constitute only about 12 per cent. of the entire population. This proportion holds good not only in the South, but also in Northern States and cities. No race that is so largely ignorant and so recently out of slavery could perhaps show a better record, but we must face these plain facts.

"A large amount of the crime among us grows out of the idleness of our young men and women. It is for this reason that I have tried to insist upon some industry being taught our young people in connection with their course of literary training."

CHICAGO'S MAIL ROBBERS.

Inspector Thinks the Men the Ones Who Stole in This City.

Inspector King, who is in charge of the Inspection Department of the Post Office in this city, said yesterday that it was believed John Newman and Walter Porter, the two Chicago mail drivers who were arrested on Tuesday in that city on a charge of robbing the mails there, are the men who robbed the mails in New York early on the morning of Dec. 31 last.

On that day John H. Kiley drove a mail wagon from the General Post Office to Station A. A registered mail pouch, with 114 pieces of registered mail, had been taken. Kiley was indicted, but was acquitted. Inspector King believes that Kiley is Porter, and his accomplice in that robbery is believed to be Newman.

When Newman and Porter were arrested in Chicago several thousand letters with checks and money in them were found in their rooms at 200 Halstead Street. One check was for $20,000.

SAYS HE WAS ROBBED OF $1,600.

A cab containing Arthur Neville was driven up to the reception room at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. Neville entered the reception room and said that he had been eating dinner in a restaurant near the Hotel Martin with two men unknown to him, and that they had robbed him of $1,600 and all of his clothing, except what he had on. He also said he had been drugged and sent to the hospital by the two men. The cabdriver, whose number is 1189, also said that two men had hired the cab.

The man was examined by Dr. Canter, who sent him to the insane department. He was examined by Dr. Robertson, who sent him to the alcoholic ward. The man says he has no home. He is about forty-two years old, and wore cotton jean trousers and a blue jumper jacket.

Asked Alimony After Husband's Death

Justice Smith of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday handed down a decision to the effect that alimony stops with the death of the husband. The case was that of Annie E. Johns against Henry W. Johns, Jr., Emily L. Johns, and Robert H. Martin as executors of Henry W. Johns, Henry W. Johns was President of the Johns Manufacturing Company. The plaintiff secured an absolute divorce from him in 1882, with alimony at the rate of $2,400 a year. Mr. Johns died in 1898, and Mrs. Johns brought suit against the executors to compel them to continue the alimony payments. Justice Smith decided in favor of the defendants, holding that alimony can be obtained only during the lifetime of the husband.

Russell Harrison's Plants Sold.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 21.—The Terre Haute Electric Street Railway Company and the Citizens' Electric Light and Power Company plants were formally sold to-day to Stone & Webster of Boston for $850,000. When Russell B. Harrison, son of ex-President Harrison, first took charge of the property he bonded it for upward of $1,500,000 and placed most of the bonds with local capitalists. The sale price of to-day will leave a net loss of over a million dollars and many local men of means have been hard hit.

The Reunion of Rough Riders.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York and several members of his staff will leave Chicago to-morrow evening at 10 o'clock for Las Vegas, N. M., to attend the first annual reunion of the Roosevelt Rough Riders' Association. The reunion will take place next Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. It is to be celebrated in Las Vegas County because forty per cent. of the Rough Riders enlisted for the Spanish-American war from that section.

Incendiary Fire Destroys Maine Town.

LIVERMORE FALLS, Me., June 21.—An incendiary fire which broke out here to-night burned over a score of structures, most of them small, yet constituting the business portion of the town. Last September a portion of the village was swept away, and now the other portion is practically gone. This place is noted for its large paper mills. The losses to-night will aggregate $100,000, with partial insurance.

England Raises Price of Our Gold.

LONDON, June 21.—The Bank of England has raised the buying price of American eagles by a half-penny an ounce, and will discontinue the policy of making advances against gold from the United States free of interest.

Christian Scientist Becomes Insane.

BUFFALO, June 21.—Miss Eva Banfield, thirty years old, a Christian Scientist, was sent to the Buffalo State Hospital to-day, having become insane through worry over the outcome of the trial of Christian Science Healer Jenter, now under charges of manslaughter.

Tug Looking for the Montana.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—The tug Pathfinder, having a quantity of provisions on board, left here yesterday evening in search of the Atlantic transport liner Montana, from Baltimore June 4 for London. The Montana was spoken Saturday last, with her propeller shaft broken, by the French Line steamer La Champagne, which arrived at Havre from New York on June 18.

The Man Who Laughs

with a hearty ring usually has a clear brain and sparkling eyes. He's a healthy man as well as a successful man, because good digestion and pure blood gives him strong nerves, and a clear brain. There's no success possible without health. To obtain good health, use

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

It's good for everybody—it always cures.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TROUBLE.

Gravity of the Situation Arising Out of the French Action on the Treaty Coast Increasing.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 21.—The gravity of the situation arising out of the French assertion of territorial rights on the treaty coast is increasing steadily.

Commodore George A. Giffard, commanding the British squadron in Newfoundland waters during the fishing season, conferred to-day on the subject with the Governor, Sir Hugh McCallum, and the Colonial Cabinet.

As a result of the conference strong representations were wired to the Imperial Government, urging vigorous action to maintain the rights of the colony. An answer is expected to-morrow.

WILL REMAIN IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—The Rev. Father Bonaventura of the Italian Catholic Church, on Meadow Street, East End, has decided to remain with the congregation here and will make no attempt to have the Father Superior cancel the appointment of himself to this parish. He has been considering the matter for some time, but the pleasant surroundings and the need of an efficient man at the head of the church here has caused him to decide in favor of the Pittsburg church. Father Bonaventura came to this city about three weeks ago from New York. Since he arrived in this city he has received a great number of letters and telegrams from members of the church in New York asking him to return, and even counseling him to fly in the face of the orders of his superior. He has not replied to the communications, and will not do so. Father Bonaventura said:

"I am in love with Pittsburg already, and I have no desire to return to dirty, hot New York."

A SMALLPOX RUMOR DENIED.

Waldorf-Astoria Manager Says Bradley Martin Butler Was Not Ill.

A story which purports to explain the cause of the recent vaccination of the employes of the Waldorf-Astoria was being discussed yesterday. This report was to the effect that a butler in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, and who attended them during their stay at the Waldorf-Astoria, previous to their departure for Europe, and went with them to the other side, had died of smallpox a few days after his arrival in England. Information as to the butler's death and the cause is said to have reached the Waldorf-Astoria through the medium of a letter.

At the Waldorf-Astoria the manager said that no information had been received there of the death of the Bradley Martins' butler, and that the inoculation of the hotel employes had been done at the request of the Board of Health as a precautionary measure.

MRS. HAUGHEY BADLY INJURED.

Wife of the Police Captain and Son Hurt While Driving.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 21.—The wife of Police Captain Haughey of New York was seriously injured in a runaway accident to-day at Bloomingberg, eight miles from this city, and her son Charles had his arm broken. The horse became frightened and dashed the vehicle into a tree. Mrs. Haughey received bad cuts on the face and injuries to her back. Her husband has been telegraphed for.

Receiver for Bellevue Plow Company.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 21.—The Bellevue Plow Company of Bellevue, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the State, has gone into the hands of a receiver. Assets and liabilities not stated.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—M. S. Wanby, J. W. Hellewell, and William Scott, Leeds, England.

ASTOR—S. B. Tallantyre and Vigel Stewart, London; Samuel O. Carey, Nassau, New Providence; F. B. Wood, Greece; E. L. Robertson, South America.

EMPIRE—Gen. James Longstreet, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Loren Fletcher, Minnesota; Ernest A. Bremmer, London; Thomas W. Cridler, Washington; Carl Willent, Hamburg; Rodolfo Radelfahr, Guatemala.

GRAND—F. M. Huggins, Hongkong; Joseph R. Holmes, London.

HOFFMAN—H. S. Givler, Honduras; Edward Murphy, Jr., Troy; J. W. Anderson, Kidderminster, England; S. Graham Lewis, London.

HOLLAND—John T. Allison, Chicago; J. J. Byers, David Cornfoot, and Andrew Haes, London; S. P. Leacroft, England.

NETHERLAND—C. Hedemann, Honolulu; John Meyerkort, Moscow.

PLAZA—E. H. Walton and Dr. W. Douglas, London.

WALDORF—W. Julhiet, Paris; L. S. Robertson, London; E. H. Hart, Cape Town; J. Yawamoto, Japan; M. Chollet, Florence, Italy; Capt. Nell Hay, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss R. McCarthy, millinery; 115 Worth Street.

Daniels, F. J., & Co., Charleston, West Va.; F. J. Daniels, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum cloaks, 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Heetle, notions, umbrellas, and parasols; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. A. Adams, hats; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Goldstein, D. B., Taylor, Texas, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gutman, Joel

COLUMBIA'S TRIAL DELAYED

It Is Said She May Not Go on Her First Spin Till Saturday.

NOT TO RETURN TO BRISTOL

The Vessel Will, It Is Declared, Stay a Day or Two at Newport and Then Come Up Long Island Sound.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 21.—The indications are now that the Columbia will not have her trial spin until the latter part of the week. In fact, it is stated in some quarters that she may not go out until Saturday. The new sheaves to replace those that failed to stand the test have been received. The new steel boom is also ready, and it is expected that it will be slung to-morrow.

It is understood that there is to be a brief trial in the bay, probably for one day, and that the yacht will then go to Newport. There will be trials between the Defender and Columbia off Newport until the yachts leave for New York to participate in the races off Sandy Hook.

There was not a great deal done in the way of fitting the blocks on the Columbia this afternoon. Toward the latter part of the afternoon a few were hooked at the masthead. At 6 o'clock the new steel boom had not been brought out of the south shop. The mainmast was sandpapered again this afternoon and coated with oil. The frequent rubbing and oiling have now caused the surface of the mast to be almost as smooth as glass, much improving its appearance and giving the hoops a good, easy surface to slide upon. It was found necessary to paint the topsides again this afternoon. They were dingy, but now the second coat of white paint puts the upper works in fine condition.

It is given out from a source which cannot be questioned that when the Columbia leaves Bristol she will go fully fitted out with sparks, blocks, sails, and other fittings, and after her first trial will remain at Newport for a day or so, and then will sail up Long Island Sound toward New York. It is the intention not to bring her back to Bristol very soon, unless it is absolutely necessary.

The Columbia has a set of new masthead backstays, like those that are in use on the Defender. The riggers were fitting them to-day.

The covers of the Defender's mainsail and jibs were put on yesterday afternoon, as she lay in Bristol Harbor all night. The bending of the new mainsail was finished yesterday.

NEW RAINES LAW DECISION.

Court Holds Free Sandwiches Do Not Constitute a Meal.

ALBANY, June 21.—State Commissioner of Excise Lyman to-day received notice of the revocation of the liquor tax certificate issued to Patrick J. Monohan of New York City. Justice Truax, in ordering the certificate revoked and canceled, says:

"In reference to drinks which are sold without meals, to put a sandwich beside a drink, when a sandwich is not ordered, and to take it away again without having received pay therefor, is not serving, in good faith, a meal with a drink."

The decision of Justice Truax was handed down in reference to an action in the Supreme Court, Special Term, brought by State Commissioner Lyman for the devocation of the liquor tax certificate of Patrick J. Monahan. In his decision, Justice Truax referred to the "property" sandwich as follows:

"I am of the opinion that the respondent has violated the provisions of the Liquor Tax law in selling liquors on Sunday. The burden of showing that his building was a hotel and conformed to the requirements imposed by Section 31 of the Liquor Tax law was upon the respondent, (Lyman vs. Young Men's Cosmopolitan Club, 28, Appellate Division, 127.) The evidence shows the drinks were sold without meals, but, taking the testimony of the waiter, who testified that he served said drinks, as true, it shows that no meals were ordered by the persons to whom the drinks were delievered, and that none was paid for by them."

He then said that the placing of a sandwich, which had not been ordered, beside drinks, which had been ordered, and the neglect to exact payment for the sandwich, which was afterward taken away again, did not constitute a meal.

JENSEN WANTS HIS EXPENSES.

Former Clerk in Controller Palmer's Office Sues Under Ahearn Law.

A. Lawrence Jensen of Brooklyn is the first man in the State to take advantage of a law, restricted to officeholders, which was introduced by Senator Ahearn and passed by the last Legislature, enabling any official who has been tried and acquitted for official misconduct to recover all his expenses from the city, including his lawyer's fees.

Jensen has obtained from Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, an order requiring the City of New York to show cause why he should not have a referee appointed to inquire into his claim under the law.

Jensen was a clerk in the office of Controller George W. Palmer, and when the City Works scandals were exposed it was charged that he was the member of the ring who looked after the Controller's office. He was indicted for receiving a bribe from Daniel Doody, and was tried and acquitted. His acquittal took place on May 5, ten days after Senator Ahearn's bill passed the Legislature.

It is said that if Jensen wins his example will probably be followed by every official or former official in the State who has been tried and acquitted.

RAILWAY PASSENGER RATE WAR

Erie Road Reduces Tourist Fares and Other Roads Follow.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The Erie Road has cut the tourist rates from Chicago to Boston $5. The Michigan Central and other roads will meet the cut, and a rate war, spreading over the whole eastern territory, is imminent. The Erie's rates, which go into effect next Sunday, make the round trip tourist fare from Chicago to Boston $33, as against $38, the rate put in by the other lines. The trouble dates back several weeks, when the Lake Shore and Michigan Central lines put in a tourist rate of $38 to Portland, returning through Boston.

The Wabash followed this by making a thirty-eight-dollar tourist rate to Boston. On regular business the Erie has hitherto enjoyed a differential of $3 on East-bound business from Chicago to Boston, and $2 West bound.

Beginning next Sunday the Michigan Central will reduce the time of the fast New York and Chicago Special from twenty-five hours and fifty-five minutes to twenty-four and one-half hours. After Sunday this train will leave New York at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and reach Chicago at 2:30 o'clock the next afternoon, central time, or 1:30 o'clock, Eastern time, instead of 3:55 o'clock in the afternoon, as now. The corresponding East-bound train will continue to make the run in twenty-six hours. In addition to this the Central will put two new flyers between Detroit and New York, to cover the distance between these two cities in fifteen hours and twenty minutes.

MEETING OF HOMEOPATHS.

Medical Department of the Army Charged with Inefficiency.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 21.—At today's session of the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Board of Censors reported favorably the names of 110 applicants for membership. They were all unanimously elected.

Dr. J. B. G. Custis of Washington, D. C., presented a resolution charging the Medical Department of the army with "inefficiency to meet the hygienic, sanitary, and medical necessities that are incident to war," and with ignoring the personal service and hospital accommodations under homeopathic control. It was urged that steps be taken to secure recognition for graduates of the School of Homeopathy in the enactment of any laws, and that all appointments to the Medical Corps of the army and navy and marine hospital service be after competitive examinations.

Gen. M. O. Terry of Utica, N. Y., ex-Surgeon General of the National Guard of New York, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this association, the oldest national medical organization in the United States, the condition of the country and its standing among the progressive nations of the world demand for its medical department a position in the Cabinet equal in all respects to the other departments of the Government.

MARYLAND BACKS SCHLEY.

Senator Wellington Says People Blame the Administration for Attacks on the Admiral.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—"Attacks on Admiral Schley had a great deal to do with losing the last election in Baltimore to the Republicans, and if persisted in will lose the State of Maryland to the Republican party in 1900." This remark was made by Senator Wellington of Maryland. The Senator was one of Schley's defenders in the Senate, and will again take up the cudgel for him at the next session.

Senator Wellington explained that the feeling of State pride, regardless of party lines, was very great for Admiral Schley. He was born, reared, and educated in the State. Recently the City of Cumberland offered to donate a home to the Admiral if he would consent to reside there. This being impossible on account of his official duties, which made it necessary for him to live in Washington, the Cumberland citizens contributed handsomely to a memorial.

Senator Wellington says the people of Maryland hold the Administration responsible for an organized attempt to humiliate Schley because the Navy Department could not attack him without the President's approval. The issue, says the Senator, is probably becoming one of State pride, the feeling being augmented by the attitude of leading Republican newspapers.

SILVER SERVICE FOR SCHLEY.

Baltimore Ladies Present Testimonial to the Admiral.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Rear Admiral Schley was this morning the recipient of a handsome silver tea service at the hands of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Schley Testimonial Committee. The presentation was made at Nacirema, the home of Gen. Felix Agnus, in the Green Spring Valley, by a subcommittee of fourteen ladies appointed by Mayor Malster. Admiral Schley accepted the handsome gift in a few appropriate words, in the course of which he said:

"To have been a participant in the great work of July 3 off Santiago, which this testimonial is intended to commemorate, was a high privilege, and as a son of dear old Maryland, if the help I gave to others on that day added in any degree to the prestige of my State, I feel glad and proud."

The service consists of six pieces—water, coffee and tea urns, bowl, cream pitcher, and sugar bowl—is elaborately chased with a floral design, and each piece is inscribed with the letter "S." Accompanying it is a handsome album containing the autographs of the 500 subscribers to the fund.

To-morrow the Admiral will return to Washington, where he will have conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. by the faculty of Georgetown University.

AN INQUEST ON ZIMMERMANN.

Coroner Hart Will Hold an Inquiry Into the Death of the Mason in Goddard's House—Police Act.

Coroner Hart announced yesterday that he would hold an inquest in the case of Louis Zimmermann, the mason who died in the house at 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, where he had called to collect a bill from Alpheas J. Goddard, one of the then owners of the premises. Zimmermann was killed by a fall down stairs after a heated argument with his employer, and the efforts of the police of the One Hundredth Street Station were directed toward proving that the death was the result of an accident. The case was brought to the attention of the authorities by the insistence of the widow that her husband had been killed and that his body had been disposed of by burial without her knowledge.

Investigation brought to light that the body was removed from the house where the man met his death to the undertaker's shop at 707 Columbus Avenue without a Coroner's permit, and presumably with the consent of the police of the precinct. Dr. Ferdinand King is positive in his statement that Mr. Goddard told him that he was acting under police advice. An order was issued yesterday by Acting Inspector Kane to Capt. Haughey at once to prepare a report covering all the circumstances in the case. This report must be in by to-day, and will be submitted to Chief Devery. The issuance of this order has closed the mouths of all the police officials interested, but it was said that if it is found that the police went so far outside of their duty as to counsel or allow the removal of a body without a permit from the Coroner the policemen responsible will have to answer charges that will be preferred against them.

Coroner Hart yesterday examined the boy John Daly, who piloted the dead man to Goddard's house, and who heard the altercation preceding the man's fatal fall.

Coroner Hart says that in determining to hold the inquest he had yielded to the insistence of the widow. The exact date of the inquest has not been fixed, but it will probably be held on Thursday morning next. Coroner Hart also gave out yesterday the statement made to him by Mr. Goddard when the case was first investigated on Nov. 11 last. It is as follows:

"Alpheus J. Goddard of 18 West One Hundred and Third Street, being duly sworn, says: On Oct. 29, 1898, the deceased called at my house relative to the payment of some money due him upon an order. He finished his business with me and left to go down stairs. He had descended one flight, and in going down the second flight of stairs he stumbled and fell to the floor beneath. I went down immediately and found the deceased lying in the hallway. He had a wound in his forehead, and was apparently unconscious. An ambulance was summoned and a surgeon from the J. Hood Wright Hospital pronounced him dead. The deceased was, in my mind, intoxicated when he called upon me. I had the body taken to an undertaker, and assured him payment of the funeral expenses pending the finding of the relatives of the deceased."

It was said at the house 18 West One Hundred and Third Street yesterday that Mr. and Mrs. Goddard were still in Illinois, and it was not known when they would return to the city.

It was charged yesterday that Mr. Goddard had been sending Mrs. Zimmermann, the widow, small amounts of money at various times. The information comes from Samuel A. Vanderbeek, a builder, who lives at 684 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street. Vanderbeek and Goddard had been together in some contracts and knew each other well. Vanderbeek also knew Zimmermann. When seen at his home last night, Vanderbeek said:

"I first became acquainted with Goddard while I was building a block of houses on One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street near Webster Avenue. Among my employes on the work was Zimmermann. The night he died I sent him to Goddard with an order for his salary. On Monday night following his death I was told that Goddard had been to see me. I went to his home and he asked me if I knew where Mrs. Zimmermann lived.

"Since then, following Goddard's instructions, I have sent and given Mrs. Zimmermann money several times."

The Adamant Manufacturing Company has an action in court, asking that there be an accounting by Goddard for $18,000, which was turned over to him to put into a factory at Hastings-on-the-Hudson. The investigation by the company revealed that only $6,000 had been expended on the factory. They want to know what became of the other $12,000. Goddard left the Adamant Company ten days before Zimmermann's death.

ALBERT L. JOHNSON RETURNS.

Tom L. Was Looked for, but He Had Not Gone Abroad.

Tom L. Johnson has for the past six weeks been having considerable fun at his home, in Brooklyn, reading about his movements in foreign lands. Reporters were on the pier of the White Star Line yesterday awaiting the arrival of Mr. Johnson, who it had been cabled from London, was returning home on the Majestic. They were surprised to find Mr. Johnson himself standing on the pier awaiting to greet his brother Albert L., who was on the steamer.

Mr. Johnson explained how his brother had been mistaken for himself. "Some time ago," he said, "I engaged passage on an outgoing liner, but at the last moment I backed out of the trip abroad and my brother went in my place. Since then I have been reading in the foreign newspapers of my alleged movements abroad and have enjoyed the joke."

Albert L. Johnson said that he had been in England negotiating for the building of a low-fare electric railroad from London to Brighton. "London is the greatest field in the world for the future development of electric surface roads," said Mr. Johnson. "I have only made a preliminary examination there, but will return in a few weeks, when I expect to take up the project thoroughly. There is no doubt that London, in a few years, will afford an immense market for American electric appliances and rails."

Census Supervisors Appointed.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following have been appointed census supervisors in charge of work in the States named: Samuel A. Eddy of Hartford, Conn.; George H. Webb of Providence, R. I.

NEW YORK CLUB'S REGATTA

The Yachts Will Be Sailed To-day Over Three Courses.

VIGILANT TO MEET QUEEN MAB

Will Race for One of the Bennett Cups —Steamboat Cepheus for Members and Guests.

The fifty-third annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club will be sailed to-day over courses which extend from Buoy 13, near the Narrows, through the lower bay and outside the Hook, course No. 1 being to and around Sandy Hook Lightship and course No. 2 to and around Scotland Lightship. A special course for thirty-footers will be to Southwest Spit, to Old Orchard Shore, back to Spit, and home.

The races will commence at 11 A. M. The steamboat Cepheus, provided for members and guests will leave Pier 1 North River at 10:15 A. M. and accompany the boats over the longer course. The entries, which include the majority of the larger racing craft, are as follows:

SCHOONERS IN RACING TRIM.

No.	Class.	Yacht and Owner.	Racing Length. Feet.
5	B	Colonia, Clarence A. Postley	95
1	D	Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw	75
19	D	Quisetta, Henry F. Lippitt	75
46	F	Clorita, Philip T. Dodge	65
45	F	Uncas, C. P. Buchanan	65

SCHOONERS IN CRUISING TRIM.

1	B	Atalanta, Robert C. H. Brock	95
2	C	Ariel, Francis L. Leland	85
8	C	Iroquois, W. T. Roedker	85
9	D	Elsemarie, J. Berre King	75
12	D	Ingomar, Morgan F. Plant	75
62	D	Katrina, Robert E. Tod	75
	D	Latona, Henry C. Eno, M. D.	75
51	F	Wayward, Charles Smithers	65

SINGLE-MASTED VESSELS AND YAWLS IN RACING TRIM.

14	J	Gloriana, J. M. Lasell	60
34	K	Eyce, F. M. Hoyt	59
47	K	Kestrel, J. B. Mills	59
48	K	Acushla II., Addison T. Hanan	59
51	L	Albicore, (yawl,) Lyman J. Hyde	42
115	M	Lydia, E. D. and R. Underhill	36
		Hoodoo, (yawl,) T. Hammond Smith	

SINGLE-MASTED VESSELS AND YAWLS IN CRUISING TRIM.

11	G	Vigilant, Percy Chubb	Over 70
5	H	Queen Mab, C. L. F. Robinson	70
10	J	Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	60

30-FOOTERS OWNED BY MEMBERS OF THE CLUB.

Carolina, Pembroke Jones; Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.; Hera, Ralph N. Ellis; Wawa, Reginald Brooks; Asahi, Lloyd Warren.

A yacht alone in her class will move up to the class next above. (Sec. 5 R. 4.) Yachts alone in their respective classes, and which cannot avail themselves of Section 5 R. 4 will be bunched in a mixed class, with allowances under Rule 11.

The Regatta Committee will be on the flagship, but should the race be much prolonged, the flagship's position at the finishline will be taken by a tug displaying a large club signal by day, and two red lights, hung vertically, by night.

The Bennett regatta cups—one for schooners and one for single-masted vessels—will be sailed for over Course No. 1 by the schooners Colonia, Amorita, and Quisetta and the single-masted vessels Vigilant and Queen Mab. Vigilant, looking as beautiful as when she defended the cup, has been lying off Bay Ridge. Her performance is looked forward to by yachtsmen with much interest.

The Bennett Challenge Cup for schooners of the New York Yacht Club has been an important trophy since presented by ex-Commodore James Gordon Bennett in 1871. Its record since that time is as follows:

		Won by Schooner.
June 22, 1871	Annual regatta	Tidal Wave
.....	1871. Returned to club.	
Aug. 21, 1871	Regatta at Newport	Magic
Aug. 20, 1872	Challenge match	Tidal Wave
.....	1873. Returned to club.	
June 11, 1874	Annual regatta	Tidal Wave
.....	1874. By default to the	Comet
Oct. 10, 1874	Challenge match	Magic
.....	1874. Returned to the club.	
June 10, 1876	Annual regatta	Comet
June 13, 1878	Annual regatta	Peerless
June 10, 1880	Annual regatta	Clio
June 16, 1881	Annual regatta	Tidal Wave
June 15, 1882	Annual regatta	Montauk
June 21, 1883	Annual regatta	Crusader
June 22, 1884	Annual regatta	Montauk
June 11, 1885	Annual regatta	Grayling

Besides the Bennett cups, regular prizes are given: A two-hundred-dollar cup for first, if two or more start, and a seventy-five-dollar cup for second, if four or more start. For craft in cruising trim, a one-hundred-dollar cup is given for first, if two or more start, and a fifty-dollar cup for second, if four or more start.

THE LAUNCH OF THE ALOHA.

The New Steel Auxiliary Steam Yacht Took Her First Dip Yesterday —A Fine Boat.

The new steel auxiliary steam yacht Aloha, built by the John N. Robins Company for D. Willis James and Arthur Curtis James, was launched yesterday afternoon at Erie Basin in the presence of a large number of the friends of the owners and other sightseers.

The yacht, which was constructed in the same stocks as were the Sovereign and the Marietta, slid down the ways at 5:40 o'clock. She was christened by Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, and some two hundred lusty throats heralded her first dip. Floyd Phoenix was present with his auxiliary yacht Intrepid, and Oliver H. Payne had his new steam yacht Aphrodite lying off the breakwater. The yachts blew their whistles and fired their cannon as Aloha went into the water, gayly decked in flags strung fore and aft. The launch was without a hitch, and the yacht was then moored near the Boston Dry Dock, where her engines will be installed. The launch was followed by refreshments. In the launching party were Arthur Curtis James, Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James, Mr. and Mrs. Grannis, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Francis, Mrs. Robert Hoe, and L. B. Gautry.

The Aloha was designed by C. H. Crane, and is a full-rigged brigantine. She was built with a view to meet the deep sea tastes of her owners, who in the old Coronet veritably sailed the "Seven Seas," cruising in the West Indies, around the Horn, in the Pacific and the China Seas, to say nothing of making many European voyages. In her lines the designer has endeavored to harmonize the almost irreconcilable differences in requisites for steam and sailing craft. She will carry 13,000 square feet of canvas, with provision for the setting of studding sails. For Summer cruising she will carry the old-fashioned single topsail, while for deep sea work in Winter she will be rigged with the double, or upper and lower topsails. Her funnel is of the telescopic variety, so that it can be got out of the way when the craft is under sail; and to do away with the drag of the propeller, which is of the feathering type, so that when not in use the blades are folded back. Aloha is 160 feet over all, 130 feet on the water line, 29 feet 6 inches beam, and has a draught of 14 feet.

Built of steel she has water-tight bulkheads. Her sides are full and give an enormous amount of room. In her interior fittings she is substantial rather than elaborate. She has a long poop deck. The crew's quarters are forward, and in her deckhouse are the galley and chart room, and a sitting room. The main saloon is amidships, and is 15 by 25 feet, on the port side of it being a pantry, a small cold storage room, linen closets, &c. Below is a large room for cold storage.

Below, aft, are six large staterooms, besides the owner's suites, extending the full width. The engine is triple expansion, and there is an evaporator and distilling apparatus.

A. C. James is his own navigator, and he is an experienced one, having captained the Coronet on her extensive cruising. Work is to be pushed on the yacht so that she may go into commission in time for the cruise of the New York Yacht Club in August.

Steam Yacht Reba Launched.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 21.—The one-hundred-and-ten-foot steam yacht Reba, owned by Nathaniel Wetherill of New York and designed by Wintringham, was launched yesterday afternoon from the yards of the Greenport Basin and Construction Company. Gustava Wiggins, the six-year-old daughter of C. B. Wiggins of this village, christened the new vessel.

The Charmion Wins the Kaiser's Cup.

HELGOLAND, June 21.—The judges in the yacht race for Emperor William's Gold Cup decided that the winner was F. B. Atkinson's 175-ton yacht Charmion, with R. H. Lee's 143-ton yacht Wendur second, and J. Gretton's 92-ton Betty third. The yachts started on Monday from Dover.

Yachts at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 21.—Arrivals of yachts included steam yachts Marjorie, Duquesne, Juniata, and American, and schooner Fortuna. Sailed, schooner Palmer.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Summer Shoes for Children,

Of Imported Tan Goat, button or lace, specially made lasts, broad solid leather extension sole, hand-sewed; extra strong in both material and workmanship; very neat in appearance. A perfect shoe for mountain, seashore or everyday wear generally.

According to size, $2 to $3.25.

Oxford Ties, Bicycle, Tennis, Running Shoes, etc., at moderate prices.

Our shoes made on special lasts, conform to the natural outlines of the foot, ensuring greater freedom of motion, greater durability and a better appearance than shoes built on ordinary models, and the assortment of sizes so large that every child can be properly fitted.

60-62 West 23d St.

LAW AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Ex-Coroner Ellinger Denounces Faith Healers at Dinner of the Medico-Legal Society.

"Christian Science and the Law" was the topic discussed at the June dinner of the Medico-Legal Society, which was held at the Hotel St. Andrew, last night. Ex-Coroner Moritz Ellinger led the discussion with a paper in which he said the death of Harold Frederic last October called attention to a new school of medical practice called Christian Science.

This school, he declared, was more closely allied to the undertaking business than to the practice of medicine. Its name, he said, was misapplied, as science, impartially considered, is undenominational. The title "Christian Science," he declared, is only justifiable as it applies to the domain of theology. As used, however, it depends upon an arbitrary construction of the Bible.

Its healers, he declared, invariably collect their fees in advance, thus setting an excellent example to practitioners in other schools of medicine. According to Mrs. Eddy, the founder of the sect, payment in advance is necessary as an earnest of the faith of the patient. He held that the practice was iniquitous, and argued that the law should be invoked to suppress it, as it does other species of charlatanry.

No alleged cure which depended on the superstition of the people whom it sought to aid should be tolerated, and the severest penalties should be enforced against those who practiced it. If it were to be permitted every safeguard possible should be thrown around those who accept its ministrations.

Howard Ellis followed Mr. Ellinger in an argument favoring the placing of Christian Science under the laws which apply to other schools of practice. The side of the Christian Scientists was maintained by Carol Norton, who recently lectured on the subject in the Metropolitan Opera House, and whose paper, read by Stanley Burger, was, in a general way, a repetition of his lecture.

He contended that Christian Science mind healing is a part of genuine Christianity and therefore cannot be dealt with except as a religious act or system. It is essentially different, he said, from mind cure, hypnotism, and suggestive therapeutics.

H. Gerald Chapin discussed the subject from the point of view of a lawyer. He felt that the matter was extremey difficult to deal with, because the religious and medical ideas were so closely allied. He did not doubt that the treatment was efficacious in its application to imaginary diseases and hysterical affections, but he declared firmly that in cases of infectious or contagious diseases the healers should be put under the same restrictions as physicians.

In closing, Mr. Chapin remarked, "On the whole, the case seems to be one where each individual may be permitted to act as he thinks best about calling a Christian Science healer, and any legislation which would tend to restrict it would be so paternalistic as to deserve failure."

Reports were read from the delegates to the Paris International Congress against the abuses of alcholic drinks, and from the committee charged with making a plea for clemency for Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman who is serving a sentence in prison in England for murdering her husband.

FAITH CURE TREATMENT FAILS.

Philadelphia Police Investigate the Death of Joseph McCaig.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The police of this city are investigating the death of Joseph McCaig, aged fifty-four years, of Beverly, West Va., who died suddenly to-day in a boarding house at 1,429 Montgomery Avenue, after being under the treatment of W. F. Reynolds, a Christian Scientist.

McCaig, who was suffering with diabetes, came here a month ago on the advice of a friend in Washington, D. C., to try the faith cure. Reynolds says he did not prescribe any medicine, the patient relying on the usual Christian Science method of treatment by prayer. He says also that he depended on McCaig's faith to bring about his recovery. Mr. McCaig was for many years a prosperous lumber dealer at Beverly, West Va.

Mrs. McCaig, also an enthusiastic Christian Scientist, arrived here yesterday and was at her husband's bedside when he died. Up to the last hour she believed he would recover. Mrs. McCaig said to-day that her belief in Christian Science was still unbroken, and expressed her regret that the science was not more generally understood.

Mr. Reynolds said that he deeply regretted the death of his patient, who, he said, had received the best of care. "I did the best I could," he said, "and despite the result of my efforts to save his life, I have nothing with which to reproach myself. Mr. McCaig came to me voluntarily, and up to the last he was satisfied with my treatment."

The body will be sent to Rathboneville, N. Y., for interment.

AUTOMOBILES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Virtually the ban on automobiles is a dead letter. Three of the five members of the South Park Commission to-day declared themselves opposed to any ordinance barring horseless carriages from the parks and boulevards. If this were not enough to kill the proposed ordinance, should it ever present itself again, a fourth member of that body has intimated that his vote might go against the projected measure.

It was given out to-day that the ban on horseless vehicles had been raised pending the next meeting of the South Park Commissioners. This was the outcome of the defeat which attended the Commissioners' police court prosecution of G. W. Marchant, charged with having broken the peace by operating an electric cushion-tired cab along Michigan Avenue.

In view of this turn of affairs, President Donnesberger has advised Superintendent Foster to withdraw his order to the police until the ordinance itself is acted upon—if it ever is. There seems to have developed a strong belief among the opponents of the proposed law that the ordinance will never again be heard from. This was the opinion of Commissioner Hodgins, whose voice completes the majority in favor of allowing automobiles to use parks and boulevards, as they did before the resolution of last week was passed.

Electric Vehicle Company Directors.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Robert T. Lincoln and Henry Payne Whitney have been selected to complete the directorate of the Illinois Electrical Vehicle Transportation Company.

Newport Complains of Automobiles.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 21.—Complaints have been received by the police of the rapid riding of owners of motor vehicles. The complainants say the speed of these carriages has been so great that it is impossible to see anything but a cloud of dust when they pass. Under the recent act of the Legislature, Newport was granted power to pass ordinances governing the use of automobiles in the highways. The city authorities have no inclination to take advantage of the provisions of the act, and will not do so unless compelled by owners of bicycles and carriages.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Believed that Col. Henderson Will Avoid All Disputes in Assignments.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Until the news came to Washington from Chicago that Col. Henderson had been Chairman of the Committee on Rules of the House, everybody here, and probably Mr. Henderson, supposed that the Chairman of that committee, in the last Congress was Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House. In the list of committees the Speaker appeared first on the Committee on Rules, followed by two Republicans and two Democrats.

The story originated in Chicago is attributed solely to the desire to promote Representative Babcock of Wisconsin by giving him the leading place next to the Speaker. Col. Henderson, as has been already stated, is very likely to follow custom even more closely than Speaker Reed. He may go back to the practice adhered to in Speaker Carlisle's time, and make the Chairmen of Appropriations and of Ways and Means the members of the Committee on Rules.

In Mr. Carlisle's time Randall was on the committee with Morrison, the first the Chairman of Appropriations and the second Chairman of Ways and Means. The assumption was that the heads of those two committees knew best about the condition of the revenues and expenditures, and could better decide what business should be taken up than any other members.

The Democratic membership will be decided by the minority in caucus. If Mr. Bailey shall be again chosen as the Democratic leader, that action will justify the Speaker in appointing him, as a matter of courtesy and custom, to the Rules Committee. Mr. Hopkins, who is mentioned as likely to get the committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, as the successor of Mr. Payne, will, of course, surrender the opportunity to get the Committee on Census, which he might rightfully ask for, and which is sure to be an influential committee, with Superintendent Merriam, who runs the Census Bureau.

The opinion among the friends of Col. Henderson is that he will have all troublesome committee questions disposed of before Congress meets, and in such a way as to avoid all disputes about treatment. Very few Speakers approaching their first terms have had so long a time in which to assign the material out of which committees have to be made.

CITIZENS' UNION DIFFERENCES.

Some Members Favor Co-operation with the Republicans.

The action of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union, in announcing that the union would make nominations this Fall independently of all other organizations whatever, has developed some differences of opinion among the active workers in the movement. Some of the members of the union, it appears, favor co-operating with the Republicans wherever the machine will agree to put up satisfactory candidates with a view to uniting all the anti-Tammany strength. These do not agree with the policy of absolutely independent action already announced by R. Fulton Cutting, the Chairman of the Central City Committee.

C. H. Strong is quoted as one of those who favor co-operation with the other parties with a view to securing the best men for office, while Isaac H. Klein, who was prominent in the Citizen's Union State movement last year, is an ardent advocate of the union's going it alone.

"We will be glad to have our candidates indorsed by other nominating bodies," Mr. Klein said yesterday, "but we cannot surrender our principles by entering into deals with political bosses, either Republican or Democratic. We are going ahead with our work, and when the next Mayoralty campaign comes along, we will be on the ground."

DESERT SHEEHAN'S STANDARD.

Eleven Members of the Pequod Club Tender Their Resignations.

As an offset to the large and enthusiastic meeting of John C. Sheehan's followers held at the Pequod Club Tuesday night, the Goodwin men in the Ninth District made public yesterday a communication addressed to the Board of Directors of the club, in which eleven members announce their resignation from the organization as follows:

"As loyal members of the Democratic organization of the Ninth Assembly District, we desire to express our condemnation of the disloyal attitude assumed by the present Tammany Hall leader of the district toward the interests of the organization which he was pledged to serve, and which has served him so well, and we herewith tender our resignations as members of the Pequod Club because of the attempts to use it as a headquarters for a movement to promote party discord."

This was signed by Albert E. Hull, John Noonan, William F. Devlin, James Bagley, William E. Smith, Edward McEvoy, Patrick H. Bird, Thomas M. Murray, Philip F. Clark, Louis Frank, and Richard Dougherty. Councilman Goodwin said last night that this was only the beginning, and that other resignations would follow.

The Sheehan men in the district are exceedingly confident of success. They predict that the opposition will not muster more than ten votes to each election district, or 250 in all. The prospects are that fully 4,000 of the 4,500 voters in the district will be enrolled before the primary lists close at the end of this month.

Bridge Commission's Secretary.

Members of the New East River Bridge Commission asserted yesterday that the election of James D. Bell in place of Smith E. Lane, as Secretary of the commission, was due to a desire to distribute the offices more fairly between the boroughs. Heretofore Manhattan has had three of the four places in the board. Now Brooklyn has two and Manhattan two. Mr. Lane denies that he will leave the commission.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS MEET.

Gubernatorial Candidates Unite to Defeat P. Watt Hardin.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 21.—Capt. W. J. Stone and William Goebel, two of the leading candidates for Governor, controlled the temporary organization of the Democratic State Convention to-day. They combined against Gen. P. Watt Hardin, whose list of instructed delegates is longer than that of any other candidate.

Judge David P. Redwine, the Stone-Goebel candidate, was chosen temporary Chairman of the convention by a vote of 551 6-6 to 529 1-6. The contest preceding the declaration of the ballot was prolonged through two sessions of the convention. There was considerable disorder in the afternoon session.

The convention will go on with its work to-morrow.

TO MAKE DEEP-WATER CABLES.

The Standard Underground Cable Company Will Build a Plant.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—The Standard Underground Cable Company of this city is making arrangements to manufacture deep-water cables. All ocean cables have been made in England up to date, and the attempt will be new here. Cables have not hitherto been made in this country longer than from fifteen to twenty miles.

The object of the company is to secure the contract for the cable which is to connect the Hawaiian Islands with San Francisco, as the promoters do not wish to give the contract outside of the United States if it can be helped. Several sites on the Eastern seaboard have been looked over by the company's representatives. Deep-water facilities are necessary for loading the cables aboard ships.

Next Saturday the stockholders of the Standard Underground Cable Company meet to vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

"Count" Van Ness Comes to Terms.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 21.—The trouble over extending the trolley road through Scotch Plains and especially over the property of "Count" Van Ness has been settled. Some days ago Van Ness opposed the trolley company extending the tracks through his property and erected a shanty directly on the line of the proposed extension. It said Van Ness in settling with the railroad company received $1,200 for the right of way through his property.

Chicago Real Estate Deals.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Emerson H. Brush and John P. Anderson have given a deed in trust to the Guardian Title and Trust Company for several parcels of Chicago land, worth $700,000.

John P. Anderson, for $600,000, has conveyed to the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company 400 acres at Lawrence and Kedzie Avenues.

John Range has deeded to the McCormick Harvester Company land with a frontage of 335 feet for $600,000. The land adjoins the company's works.

Aboard Ship

you can enjoy the crisp freshness of Uneeda Biscuit as well as ashore. The patent package is moisture proof, and keeps the biscuit from growing stale. On the water you will appreciate the novelty of biscuit as fresh as though just from the oven. Before leaving port lay in a stock of

Uneeda Biscuit

A perfect food for use at sea, on lake or river and for seaside consumption. Made only by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

CENSURE FOR DR. BARROWS.

Officiating Minister in Belmont-Sloane Wedding Is Condemned.

NEW HAVEN, June 21.—The Rev. W. M. Barrows, the minister who recently married Perry Belmont and Mrs. Henry D. Sloane at Greenwich, was this morning severely censured by his fellow members in the General Association of Congregational Ministers of Connecticut, in session at the Church of the Redeemer. Dr. Barrows was present, and personally apologized to the ministers, saying that he had been imposed upon by Mr. Belmont and Mrs. Sloane, but in spite of this, resolutions were passed censuring him, and forbidding any minister of the association to marry any divorced person against whom decree had been entered.

The resolution was presented by the Rev. Dr. Cooper of New Britain, and by passing it, the clergymen present bound themselves to take a firm stand on the divorce question, and use all their power to bring about uniform divorce laws.

W. K. Vanderbilt Here on the Valiant.

The steam yacht Valiant arrived at Quarantine last night from Southampton, after a passage of nine days and sixteen hours. There are on board W. K. Vanderbilt and three guests. After being boarded and examined by the Health Officer this morning the yacht will proceed to an anchorage in the North River, off Thirty-fourth Street, where the party will probably land.

Produce Exchange Trust Company.

The stockholders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company decided unanimously yesterday to increase its capital from $500,000 to $2,500,000 and its surplus from $500,000 to $2,500,000. The issue of 20,000 shares will be taken up by the stockholders at par, $200. Nearly all of the issue was underwritten.

Bicyclist Runs Into Trolley Car.

Mollie Jones, colored, twenty-two years old, of 235 West Thirty-second Street, while riding her bicycle on Jerome Avenue last evening, lost control of her wheel and ran into a trolley car of the Union Railway at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street. The woman struck the car with such force as to throw the conductor, Frank Kelly, who was standing on the steps, to the ground. The woman was rendered unconscious and received a scalp wound, as did Kelly.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:29	Sun sets	7

The Wanamaker Store.

Fancy China at Half

THIS is a Main Aisle event, prepared with the full expectation and purpose of giving our Public a surprise. Fancy China of the character we show this morning is something that is seldom seen at reduced prices, and almost never at half.

The pieces are precisely the sorts that housekeepers like to have about. Their practical uses are manifest and many, and their value as beautifiers to mantel or sideboard or cabinet thoroughly appreciated.

We choose china of this kind with expert knowledge, with trained taste and with scrupulous care. You will find these beautiful things far above the average of the pieces generally sold at their regular prices. At the half-prices they are ceramic and mercantile phenomena.

Breakfast Plates, $3 doz.; from $6.
Tea Plates, $2.50 doz.; from $5.
Bread and Butter Plates, $2 doz., from $4.
Salad Bowls, 60c. and 70c. each; from $1.20, $1.40.
Celery Trays, 65c. each; from $1.25.
Cracker Jars, 75c. each; from $1.50.
Chocolate Pots, 65c., $1 each; from $1.25, $2.
Tea Pots, 65c. each; from $1.25.
Sugars and Creams, 50c. pair; from $1.
Syrup Jugs, 25c. each; from 50c.
Olive Dishes, 25c. each; from 50c.
Bon-Bon Dishes, great variety, 25c. each; from 50c.
Vaseline Jars, 20c., 25c. each; from 40c. and 50c.
Cream Pitchers, 5c. and 8c. each; from 10c. and 15c.
Decorated china Cups and Saucers, 10c. each; worth double.
Water Tumblers, plain, 25c. doz.; regularly 50c.; banded, 30c. doz.; regularly 60c.

Good Shoes for Everybody

These prices are a third less than the shoes were made to sell for. Some of the prices are only one-half what the maker expected them to bring at retail. But that is only a part. The force of this fifth floor shoe selling lies in the styles and the goodness at the prices.

Sales of Winter shoes in Summer time, and Summer shoes in Winter time, and ugly and unsalable shoes at all times, are common. This movement has set new figures for the whole retail shoe trade, because the goods are

Stylish Shoes Made for this Summer's Wear

Every pair in the lot is one that a critical customer would select for his own use at the regular price.

Too many styles to detail, but here is the gist of the thing:—

Women's Shoes at $1.40
Women's shoes of kidskin, both tan and black; some with cloth tops, some with kid; others with patent leather tips, shoes that are selling at this minute for $2 in the regular way; mostly laced.

Women's Shoes at $1.70
Women's shoes of patent leather and of kidskin; made on the medium toe lasts that suit conservative folks best; carefully made, really fine shoes that are fairly valued at $3.

Women's Shoes at $2
Women's shoes in a variety of styles, but all of the highest quality, the shapes are modern, but sizes not complete; many are from the usual $4 and $5 grades; you can probably be fitted.

Men's Shoes at $1.40
Men's tan and black laced shoes that are the usual $2.50 grade; made on popular lasts, of good and durable leathers, in all the most alled for sizes.

Men's Shoes at $1.70
Men's black clafskin laced shoes of better grades, such as are usually sold at $3; in the full English and the straight opera toes.

Men's Shoes at $2.30
Men's tan and black Russia and willow and box calfskin; soles of best oak leather, welted and stitched; medium and weavy weights; shoes such as are marked $3.50 to $5, and worth it, too.

Boys' Shoes at $1.50
Boys' black Titan calf, the novelty tanned leather that wears so well; full round toe, with tips; extra weight soles, sewed on; sizes 11 to 2 are $1.25; sizes 2½ to 5½, at $1.50.

Small Boys' Shoes at $1.25
Small boys' black Titan calfskin shoes; spring heels, but made with broad soles; full toes and square tips; the best-wearing foot gear for little fellows; sizes 9 to 13.

Children's Shoes at 95c.
Children's shoes of firm black kidskin; originally made to best serve hardy children; well finished, well shaped, and low priced; sizes 5 to 8 at 65c.; 8½ to 10½, 80c.; 11 to 2, 95c.

The Fancy Ribbons

The Ribbon selling grew too big for its regular home yesterday, and takes the whole Tenth Street aisle to-day.

Fancy Ribbons of numberless kinds, at

10c. and 12c. a Yard

Beautiful goods, too, just the sorts you wish, if you wish any at all. All this Summer's fancies are presented, and the widths are the widths of desirability. The prices given are about a third of the figures a week ago.

Summer Goods—Pretty and Cheap Pretty is as pretty feels in the case of Summer goods. Here are some that feel cool, light and airy, and—from the clean, clear-cut crash to billowy soft batiste—look beautiful besides. Make your Summer wardrobe complete for all occasions.

The cost? Not half what you would expect:

At 6c. yd.—10,000 yards of fine printed Batiste—50 novel designs on tinted grounds. A maker's clean-up of the season's stock allows the little prices; were 12½c.
At 5c. yd.—Crash Suiting, the kind that wash and wear; stylish and attractive; were 10c. yd.
At 25c. yd.—About 3,000 yards of French and American printed Challis, all-wool and silk-and-wool; 30 patterns, pretty floral designs in silk-and-wool, and silk stripes on cream ground, figures and stripes oh all-wool dark colored grounds; have been selling at 40c. and 50c yd.

Rotunda.

Light Lingerie, Little Prices A new stock, delicately planned, firmly constructed. Dainty enough to tempt to extravagance if extravagance were possible at such prices as these:—

NIGHT GOWNS
At 38c. each—Of fine cambric; Empire neck, shield of plaited lawn with one row of point de Paris insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with lawn ruffle; regular 50c. gowns.
PETTICOATS
At 75c.—Of muslin; deep ruffle of plaited lawn and torchon lace.
At $1—Of muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of cambric; row of neat embroidery insertion.
At $1.25—Of cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn and ruffle of dainty embroidery; French band.
At $1.50—Of fine muslin; deep umbrella ruffle and wide ruffle of fine embroidery; small plaits; lawn under-ruffle, French band.
Others up to $17.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Shirt Waists There are several thousand spick-span new washable waists fresh from the makers and as new and bright and pretty as any Summer-time use could demand, at

$1 and $1.75

The dollar sorts are $1.75 and $1.50 qualities as judged by the prices everywhere else. The $1.75 kinds are $2.50 and $2.25 waists. And the styles are beautiful.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Lace Store Comes Forward A selling of laces this morning that will interest those whose Summer gowns are under way, but not yet in being.

Newest laces, and best sorts. Some of them are in short lengths, but what do you care for that, as long as there is enough for your purposes?

Half prices on most. Less than half on some.

At 20c. to 30c. yd.—Black Chantilly Lace, 4 to 6 in. wide.
At 30c. to 75c. yd.—Black Chantilly Lace, 7 to 14 in. wide.
At 20c. to 75c. yd.—Net Top Lace, 4 to 9 in. wide.
At 80c. to $1.75 yd.—Net Top Lace, 10 in. wide; were 65c to $3.50.
At $1.75 and $2.25 yd.—Point de Gene; 8 in. wide; half price.
At 50c. yd.—Point de Gene; 6 in.; was $1.
At 40c. yd.—Point de Gene; 3 in.; was 80c.
At 15c. yd.—Point de Paris; 5 in.; was 28c.
At 90c. yd.—Silk lace; 9 in.; was $1.35.
At 60c. yd.—Silk lace; 4 in.; was $1.

Broadway.

Summer-Light Knit Underwear This is a good place to buy underwear, we carry such tremendous stocks. If there's any little-known and especial style that you have been trying to find, try here. If it's in America at all you'll find it.

All the staple things, of course, American, English, French and German. Staple things,—but we try to have our own prices on them, like these:—

At 25c. each—Light-weight Swiss ribbed white cotton vests; low or high neck; short or long sleeves; prettily trimmed and finished.
At 38c. each—Very light-weight white lisle thread Swiss ribbed vests; low or high necks; short or long sleeves.
At 50c. each—Light-weight, fine gauge, extra fine cotton vests; trimmed necks, high or low; or low neck with fancy fronts. At the same price—Fine combination suits; knee or ankle length; high neck; short or long sleeves. Also some extra large sizes in combination suits; high or low necks and short sleeves.
At $1 each—Extra fine light-weight cotton or lisle thread combination suits; high or low necks. Also fine light-weight silk-mixed vests with long or short sleeves; knee or ankle length drawers to match.
At $1.50—Very light-weight white ribbed merino Union suits; knee length; low neck and closed fronts; short or no sleeves; the same with high neck, short or long sleeves.

Broadway.

Timely, Special Sale of Linens To-day Five great linen producing centres—besides our own country—contribute of their best weaves to this opportune offering.

Germany sends a large and most excellent supply of luxuriantly cool and comfortable grass-bleached and hemstitched linen sheets, as durable in quality as they are elegant in appearance.

$3.50 pair—70x90 in.; our regular $4 kind.
$4 pair—88x96 in.; our regular $4.50 kind.
$4.50 pair—88x105 in.; our regular $5 kind.
Pillow Cases to match these Sheets:
At 80c. pair—22½x36 in. At $1.25 pair—27x36 in.
At $2.75 doz.—Extra heavy huckaback towels; all hemmed; 20x40 in.
At $3 doz.—Extra heavy linen napkins; 26 in. sq.; usually $4.25 doz.

BOHEMIA SENDS:
At $1 doz.—Grass-bleached napkins; 22 in. square; usually $1.35 doz.

FRANCE SENDS:
At 31c. yd.—Fine Shirting Linen for underwear or Summer dresses; usually 60c. yd.

SCOTLAND SENDS:
At 75c. yd.—Table linen, full bleached, 66 and 68 in. wide.
At $1 yd.—70-inch double damask.
At $2 doz.—Snow white napkins, 24 in. square; usual price $2.75 doz.
At 15c. each—Hemmed or fringed huckaback towels; good, honest goods.

IRELAND SENDS:
At 25c. each—All-white washed huckaback towels with hemmed ends; 24x45 in.; the biggest quarter towel we ever sold.
At 25c. each—Handsome fringed huckaback towels; "Old Bleach" goods; 20x39 in.
At 12½c. each—One case only of heavy huckaback towels; Turkey red borders and hemmed ends.

OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE:
At 10c. each—"Snow white" bath towels; 18x45 in.

Fourth avenue.

Artistic Hats $3 and $5 More of our own especial hats at these, our own especial prices.

For the lassies, picturesque white Leghorns, decked with flowers, wings, soft chiffon or maline, becoming and Summery. You would call them ten dollar hats, and so they are, if taste and skill have any settled money value. We offer them at

Five Dollars Each

For the matrons, effective black Leghorns trimmed stylishly in black taffeta, large, handsome bows and well finished rosettes. Quiet and distinguished. Your choice at

Three Dollars Each

Five dollar values, easily enough, as values are fixed by most makers.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Baby Coats in Baby Colors The baby colors—pink, white and blue, of course. You can see their appropriateness in the little pique coats and reefers we are now offering. Other qualities, too,—grace, elegance and stylish simplicity. Sizes 1 to 4 years; trimmed in all manner of handsome embroidery effects. Only one of each kind.

A few pretty fine straw and chiffon hats are left in the same stock. Prices reduced one-half, but you'll have to come early for them. Memoranda:

At $2.50—Coat, with large sailor collar; ruffle of fine embroidery; insertion in sleeves.
At $3.50—Coat of fine pique; large round collar; insertion and ruffle of fine embroidery.
At $3.75—Coat, with round collar of embroidery and insertion.
At $6 up to $12.50—Fine French piques, handsomely trimmed; fine embroidery, insertions and ruffles; were $9.50 up to $20.
At $2.25—Reefer, with large square collar; insertion of fine embroidery.
At $2.75—Reefer; large collar trimmed with ruffle of very fine embroidery and insertion.
At $3 and $4—Reefers; were $6 and $6.50.
At $4.50—Boys' coats; fine quality linen; were $8.
At $5.50—Boys' pique coats; detachable collars; leather belts; were $8.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Cool Comfort Summer cushions. Clean, cool, fluffy white cotton, with inviting art cotton covers, pretty and durable, edged with the airiest of ruffles. Soft for the hammock, summery for the lounge, bright and effective for the piazza. Went like a flash at 25c. each. Here are 1,000 more offered now at

15c. Each

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Marine Arrested for Burglary.

Paul B. Ford, a private in the United States Marine Corps, was arrested at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday and held in the Adams Street Police Court to await extradition to New Jersey on a charge of burglary. Ford's home is in New Brunswick, N. J. Ford has been in the Government service only a short time.

First President of Fishkill Village.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., June 21.—Col. H. Dubois Van Wyck, cousin of Mayor Van Wyck of New York, was to-day unanimously chosen as the first President of the newly incorporated Fishkill Village.

Three Boys Drown in Rangeley Lake.

RANGELEY, Me., June 21.—Three young sons of Henry Robash were drowned in Rangeley Lake yesterday afternoon.

Colgate University's New President.

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 21.—George Edmunds Morrill, D. D., was to-day inaugurated President of Colgate University. James B. Colgate, for the Board of Trustees, handed him the keys, the sign of the office. Dr. N. L. Andrews spoke for the Faculty, and Dr. Granger of Mount Vernon for the alumni. President Striker of Hamilton College occupied a seat on the platform.

WORK OF THE 7TH IN CAMP

First Battalion Returns to Peekskill in Fine Condition.

BUGS MAKE LIFE MISERABLE

Rally in Force and Enjoy Themselves—Second Battalion Starts Off on Its Expedition.

STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PEEKSKILL, June 21.—This camp was surprised this morning by the First Battalion, which came tramping briskly in at 10:05 o'clock, having started from Lake Oscawana at 6:45, and made the nine miles over trying roads in three hours and twenty minutes, with three rests, two of ten and one of five minutes. The advance guard met the First Battery, which was moving at a trot on its morning drill, and the men of the second Battalion came swarming from their tents and storming in droves along the company streets, eager to welcome their comrades.

The scene was the liveliest the camp has known in a long time. The guards saluted, and the men at the heads of the company streets cheered and volleyed heartily as the battalion tramped steadily by. The men had marched with their belts lose and dangling, but as they were brought into camp every buckle was clasped and every gun was at precisely the right slope at the "right shoulder."

When ranks were broken there was a quick and eager rush for tents, and in something less than a minute flaps were being lashed up. Then in less than another minute there was a procession of men in various stages of undress making for the water pipes. There was washing and scrubbing, and soap and water were followed by salve and arnica, while the men who were to go gathered in groups about those who had been to hear personal experiences and observations.

The storm of last night was furious at Lake Oscawana, and caused much swaying of tents and straining upon ropes and pegs, but only two tents went down. A deluge followed hard after the wind, but it was welcomed because it laid the dust. The conditions for traveling were perfect to-day.

PRAISE FOR THE COOKS.

The First Battalion cooks came back with blushing honors thick upon them, and as everything they prepared was faithfully consumed and no cases of indigestion are reported, they seem to deserve the praise so lavishly bestowed upon them. There is a rumor that one private was detected to-day down under the bluff in the act of burying a couple of quarts of assorted beans. He reluctantly confessed that he had never in his life been able to eat beans. It was a constitutional infirmity, against which he had striven for years.

To hide his shame and avoid reflections upon the professional honor of his company cook detail, he had secretly conveyed his share of beans at each meal into his pockets and from his pockets, in the darkness of night, into his knapsack; and so he had brought the burden of his guilt back with him, and then was trying to hide it forever from the sight of man.

In connection with beans, it is said that at Camp Winthrop, the first night out, one of a cook detail went around after dinner carefully collecting all the beans left in the pots and then walked back half a mile to a farm house where he had noticed a particularly forlorn looking old man at work. Blushing with the pleasure of a kindly and timely deed the soldier said to the farmer:

"These are choice beans, and I got them for you myself; thought you'd like to raise some of them for market, and they cost you nothing."

The farmer looked his benefactor over, saw honest purpose in his face, and broke into a slow grin.

"Matildy!" he called to his wife, "Matildy! Haw! haw! haw! Come here and see er derned loonertic whut wants us ter plant biled beans."

"Say, Colonel," he continued to the dumfounded New Yorker, "ye take 'em down ter Noo York an' plant 'em in Cent'l Park. Grease 'em good an' they'll come up poke an' beans, all ready ter sarve."

A NEW IDEA IN HATS.

This farmer gave the visitors a new idea in hats. He wore a venerable flat straw with the top of the crown cut loose, except at the rear. While he bent forward at work his roof lay in normal position against his head, but it flew open like a stage trapdoor whenever he straightened up, producing an effect likely to startle men and scare horses. He explained that he had it that way "a purpose" to keep his head cool and well ventilated.

The cooks are unanimous in the opinion that in travel through a hostile or barren country each company should have along a cow, a hog or two, and a few dogs—saves such a lot of bother in disposing of camp slop and offal. The people about the camps carried away the swill in great buckets for their stock, and the attendant dogs promptly acquired all the odd scraps of meat.

If somebody with time and talent for that kind of thing will secure specimens of all the photographs of the Seventh Regiment and First Battalion taken this time, the collection will be a curious one. The men lived under the eye of the camera. There was a detachment of professional photographers along on the march, each outfit at rivalry with all the others. The instruments were constantly at work on the road and by the time a camp was reached half a dozen of them would be planted, leveled on everybody who was doing anything or nothing.

To sum up, the First Battalion from 8 o'clock Monday morning to 10 o'clock Wednesday morning marched eighteen miles and made two camps precisely in the conditions of actual service.

PLEASED WITH THE WORK.

Major Abrams, who was in immediate command, was much pleased with the work done and the manner in which it was done, and while carefully refraining from anything like a boast, summarized his feeling by saying: "Every man knew his business exactly, and attended to it promptly and correctly." Col. Appleton was evidently satisfied with the work done, and Col. Hoffman, Inspector General, expressed his pleasure and commendation.

The "casualties" consisted of one man in Company A temporarily prostrated on the march in to-day, and brought back in an ambulance, and one sprained ankle, the victim of which took his rifle and pack and resumed marching after riding two or three miles. The man in the ambulance said his trouble was not worth mentioning, and after a short rest went to his dinner and reported for duty.

The advance guard was Company G, Capt. Underwood; the rear, Company E, Lieut. Pressinger.

The rain last night seemed to be accepted by the entire bug population of both sides of the Hudson River as a signal to gather, with the rendezvous here. Men who attempted to write letters in their tents by candle light soon sat with their heads surrounded by halo clouds of brisk and busy little bugs, suggestive at a little distance of saintliness, but provoking words which belong at the opposite end of the moral line.

Grand Daddy Long Legs, still obdurately declining to perform his proper devotions, hurried across the surface of the letter paper to the business which he always seems to have at some distant point and seems never to attend to. Unpleasant creatures with circular saws growing out of their heads came and sat in the path of the pen and waggled their fish-hook tails. Green things dropped under his eyes and waved their long whiskers defiantly; bugs with hard backs and many legs arrived suddenly in his hair with a "zip" and nestled there.

SLEEP ONLY RELIEF FROM BUGS.

Suicidal gnats cast themselves into his eyes and performed their death throes between the lids and balls, and other insects of an inquiring turn of mind explored the interior of his ears or climbed down over his shirt collar to see how he looked underneath. So the letter was left unfinished and the soldier sought forgetfulness of bugs in sleep, driven to cover by a multitude of tiny foes.

The operation of sleeping against the camp climate is a complex one. At tattoo a single blanket is somewhat oppressive. At midnight there is need for two. At 2 o'clock three are demanded, and at daylight four would be welcome. The night cools as it ages, and the soldier accumulates covering in layers like an embryo silk worm in its cocoon.

This morning the average soldier discovered that the corpulent black spider which makes the camp his headquarters had established a corner in bugs. He had early spun a web in the angles at the top of the pole, where the light is strongest. But, like others who have established corners in products of the country, he found himself with more bugs put to him than he could take care of, his web fouled and choked and overrun. Then the soldier with delight, remembering the persecution of the night before, destroyed bugs, spider, and all with one fell swoop of an avenging broom.

It is an actual fact that an officer's servant who fell suddenly into delirium tremens the other night could not imagine, in his frenzy, anything worse in the bug line than was there actually present and visible, and after rolling his eyes about for a time, took a piscatorial rather than an entomological turn and went swimming in his cot, proclaiming that he was a victim of sharks.

SECOND BATTALION OFF.

The Second Battalion left here at 2:40 o'clock bound on the same road the First has already traveled. It went out in fine order and spirits, but the men of the First, who had gotten themselves into white ducks and gray blouses and were only waiting to be shaved to be again glasses of fashion and molds of form, gathered at the corner of the parade ground and chanted:

May you get all that's comin' to you,
For you'll know more than now you do.
Yes, you'll know more
And you'll be sore
When you get back,
When you get back,
And you'll be sure
You've had all that was comin' to you,
And a —— sight more.

But the outgoing were heartily cheered despite these somewhat depressing prophecies, and stepped out gallantly while the band played "The Girl I Left Behind Me," which seems to indicate that it is a matter of general and personal knowledge in the Seventh that there are other girls to be left besides those in New York.

In fact, she is here every afternoon and evening, and sits on the bluff overlooking the parade and wanders through the company streets, and when it is nearly tattoo time and no female creature may be in camp, she lingers on the long flight of steps descending to the boat landing, where the wind sweeping over the bay balloons her skirts and demands that she descend very slowly and discreetly. Sometimes she appears to be flirting outrageously.

The camp is pitched where Camp Winthrop was, but it is called Camp Shaw in honor of Robert G. Shaw, a former member of the Seventh Regiment, who was killed leading a Massachusetts regiment against Battery Wagner, in Charleston Harbor in the civil war. The Second Battalion beat the First on the march, walking the four miles in one hour and forty minutes. It had the cooler weather and absence of dust, however, in its favor.

The battalion consists of Companies B, C, F, H, and I. The advance guard is Company H, Capt. Lydecker; the rear guard Company I, Capt. Landon. Major Conover is in command, with Col. Appleton and members of his staff present as guests. Major Abrams of the First Battalion is left in command of the Camp of Instruction.

THE WEAK AND AILING quickly regain strength when dieted upon

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF BEEF, the strongest and cheapest because most concentrated; 10 cups of strengthening, wholesome beef tea in a 2-oz. jar.

Note—Every jar guaranteed and Signed in blue.

Liebig

PLAN FOR ADMIRALTY BOARD.

Equipment of the Navy May Be Supervised by a Special Commission, as in England.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A rather premature announcement has been made of a plan by which the Bureaus of Construction, Engineering, and Equipment, in the Navy Department, are to be made subject to an Admiralty Board, constituted similarly to that board in the British Navy, and, of course, reducing, in a measure, the importance of the heads of those bureaus as at present constituted. The explanation given is that the consolidation will get rid of a standing dispute in the Navy Department, one effect of which has been to make every ship now in the service a compromise, the shorn original design of some one head of the three boards, and perhaps also the head of the Ordnance Bureau, who sometimes wants batteries that cannot be produced for him.

The British plan, it is understood by some naval officers, imposes upon the Chief Constructor, who is a member of the Board of Admiralty, the responsibility for the satisfactory designing and arming and equipping of ships. Given the tonnage and general character of the vessel proposed, Mr. White allots to the engineer's officer a certain space, to the ordnance officer other spaces and weights, and to other contributors to the usefulness of the ship their allotments of space. All differences are harmonized without consulting the construction or ordnance officers, except upon matters of detail involving no change of judgment of importance.

The idea of constructing a Board of Admirals to sit upon the heads of bureaus as now constituted, can scarcely be said to have more than passed the mooted stage. It is certain that none of the chiefs desire to be obliterated or suppressed by a daily conclave of officers too heavy with rank to be floated except by a squadron, and even the Secretary, who would be glad to find a way to avoid the everlasting conflict between the heads of bureaus, is not sure that a change of regulations would make the reform stay. It is extremely doubtful whether so radical a departure from old custom will be made without the sanction of Congress.

The Bureau of Equipment, which has heretofore ordered the coal for the navy which the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts afterward paid for, will hereafter have coal bought for it just as other supplies are obtained. This cannot be considered a criticism of Admiral Bradford's management of the Equipment Bureau, for it is known to the Secretary that he bought coal for the navy during the war at lower prices than he did during the year preceding. The bureau will still have to provide a great deal of information to the navy about coal depots and the supplies provided on stations for other navies. And there will still be other equipment to be provided when coal is withdrawn from the Equipment Bureau.

JOSEPH R. HOLMES HERE.

Inventor of the Torpedo-Indicating Light Going to Washington.

Joseph R. Holmes, inventor of what is known as the torpedo-indicating light, arrived on the steamship Mongolian from Glasgow yesterday, and will go to Washington next week and attempt to interest the Government in his discovery. "But I am not at all selfish," said Mr. Holmes at the Grand Hotel last night. "I like America and the Americans, and if I can render the American Navy a service I shall be glad to do so.

"My invention consists of a small conical canister, containing a special chemical. This is placed in the tube of the torpedo, and previous to the firing the canister is perforated and is immediately brought into contact with the water. This contact forms a gas which, on coming to the surface, bursts into a brilliant flame, and as the torpedo proceeds under water, the location is indicated by a flame.

"When the torpedo is exhausted and becomes stationary, it is easy to locate it by the indicating light, and to recover it independent of the depth of water. As torpedoes are very costly, my invention proves a matter of great economy. The system has been adopted by the Governments of Great Britain, Chile, Italy, and the Argentine Republic."

Mr. Holmes has traveled extensively, and is said to possess the finest series of photographs of Labrador and its people in existence. He proposes contributing to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington a complete series, which takes in all the points of interest and pictures of the people from Grady Harbor, around Cape Chidleigh, to Fort Chimo.

Mr. Holmes has also invented a life-saving apparatus on principles identical with his torpedo indicator, and this can be immediately set in operation by pressing a button on the bridge or in the wheel house of a ship.

Veteran Fatally Burned.

Thomas Kane, a civil war veteran, who lived alone in apartments at the rear of 37 Monroe Street, was fatally burned last night in a fire that followed the overturning of an oil lamp. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. The blaze did little damage.

WELCOME TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Mayor Tells Members of the Reception Committee that the Demonstration Must Be Big.

About 300 of the 1,080 members of the Dewey Reception Committee appointed by Mayor Van Wyck responded to the Mayor's call for a meeting of the committee in the Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall at noon yesterday. Among the number were many of the city's most prominent men, with a large sprinkling of well-known politicians. The size and character of the attendance were regarded as encouraging indications of the public interest in the proposed reception.

The proceedings were brief. The Mayor called the assemblage to order. Gen. Charles A. Whittier moved that the Mayor be made Chairman and the motion prevailed. Alfred M. Downes, the Mayor's secretary, was then chosen secretary of the committee.

"This committee has been appointed," said the Mayor, in explaining the object of the gathering, "and this meeting called for organization at this early day so that every systematic and orderly arrangement may be made for extending a welcome to Admiral Dewey that will show the esteem and respect in which he is held by the American people.

"This celebration and reception were conceived in a broad and liberal spirit by the people and it must be carried out in every detail in the same spirit, and the demonstration in his honor must assume such proportions as to convince the civilized world that in free America, where every citizen is a sovereign, the people know how to do honor to American heroes."

L. E. Chittenden offered resolutions protesting against "any attempt by any person or party by contributions of money or otherwise to establish a claim upon his [Admiral Dewey's] gratitude or to secure his recognition." The resolutions, which were interpreted as referring to the proposed $100-a-plate dinner, were referred to the Committee on Reception.

The Mayor, on motion of Gen. Daniel Butterfield, was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee of 150 members to take charge of the details of the reception, and the meeting adjourned. The names of the Executive Committee were announced later in the day, as follows:

William C. Whitney, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Edward Cooper, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Elbridge T. Gerry, John Jacob Astor, Perry Belmont, Tunis G. Bergen, Richard Croker, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Hugh McLaughlin, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Thomas C. Platt, J. Edward Simmons, Chauncey M. Depew, James Gordon Bennett, St. Clair McKelway, Stewart L. Woodford, Robert B. Roosevelt, Bird S. Coler, Nathan Straus, John Claflin, David A. Boody, Morris K. Jesup, Edward M. Shepard, Timothy L. Woodruff, William E. Van Wyck, Edgar M. Cullen, W. W. Goodrich, James Talcott, Charles A. Schieren, Randolph Guggenheimer, Major Gen. C. F. Roe, William F. King, Seth Low, William H. Gelshenen, Hugh J. Grant, James Stillman, Levi P. Morton, James J. Coogan, William L. Strong, Thomas F. Grady, George M. Van Hoesen, Edward M. Grout, John H. Starin, Edward Lauterbach, Paul Dana, Charles W. Morse, Maurice F. Holahan, Lemuel E. Quigg, Edward E. Lee, Joseph Pulitzer, John F. Carroll, Charles H. Van Brunt, Bernard J. York, James Shevlin, Frederick W. Bowley, Whitelaw Reid, George C. Barrett, John T. McCall, Murat Halstead, Benjamin J. Rodine, Theodore W. Myers, John J. McGarry, Charles T. Barney, H. H. Vreeland, Adolph C. Hottenroth, James J. Smith, Henry L. Einstein, John W. Keller, Joseph J. Little, Cord Meyer, John T. Oakley, Rufus B. Cowing, William Cullen Bryant, Frank J. Goodwin, George A. Burrell, Gen. Howard Carroll, Elias Goodman, Nicholas Muller, John C. Calhoun, Bishop Henry C. Potter, Jacob J. Velton, Philip Rhinelander, Archb'p M. A. Corrigan, Patrick H. McCarren, Bishop A. N. Littlejohn, Silas B. Dutcher, Joseph Cassidy, Rev. Gustav Gotthell, John W. Vrooman, James E. Gaffney, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., William R. Hearst, William Berri, George Cromwell, Adolph S. Ochs, W. W. Fuller, John Whalen, Andrew H. Green, Adam H. Leich, J. Sergeant Cram, Edgar J. Levey, Herbert F. Gunnison, James M. Fitzsimons, Bishop C. E. McDonnell, Andrew McLean, Jefferson M. Levy, Herman Ridder, Thomas F. Gilroy, James P. Farrell, George J. Gould, Andrew Freedman, John Fox, Major Gen. W. Merritt, H. H. Brockway, Admiral John W. Philip, George C. Clausen, Thomas F. Woods, John P. Madden, Patrick J. Gleason, Charles E. Robertson, John T. Burke, F. De Haas Simonson, Charles H. Knox, Samuel Untermyer, Thomas F. Ryan, Samuel Gompers, Gen. W. C. Wallace, John Q. A. Ward, Vernon M. Davis, Arthur J. Horgan, W. J. Kenny, John N. Parsons, William L. Brown, William Meyers, Blakely Hall, Clinton L. Rossiter, Benjamin Wood, Louis F. Haffen, Michael C. Murphy, Nathan D. Cohen, George P. Brown, George Ehret, William B. Dillon, Moses May, Walter Damrosch, Elihu Root, Frank T. Fitzgerald, John P. Kane.

The Executive Committee is called to meet at the City Hall at noon next Monday.

The Fund for Dewey's Home.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The subscriptions received to-day by the National Committee of the Dewey Home Fund amounted to $476, of which The Cincinnati Times-Star sent $250.50 collected in dime subscriptions. The total amount received to date is $9,826.

Admiral Dewey at Colombo.

COLOMBO, Island of Ceylon, June 22—8 A. M.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey, has just arrived from Singapore.

THE END OF A WAR ROMANCE.

A Cuban Girl Repents Her Marriage to a Colored Sergeant.

Emanuela Perez, a Cuban girl, and the unfortunate heroine of a romance of the Spanish-American war, will sail to-day for her home in Santiago and leave behind in Chicago Sergt. Hawkins, colored, of the Eighth Illinois Regiment, to whom she was married a few months ago. Emanuela comes from a good family, her father having been Gen. Jesus Perez, who was active in the ten-year war of liberation in Cuba and met his death at the hands of the Spaniards.

When Hawkins was in Santiago with his regiment he met Emanuela, and the latter impressed by his United States uniform and anxious to get an opportunity to come to this country, married him. She did so despite the objections of her brothers and sisters, and when the Eighth Regiment came home, she was one of several Cuban girls, married to members of the regiment, who came with it.

A few weeks ago Emanuela wrote to her relatives in Cuba, saying she was tired of being a soldier's wife, and that her lot was an unhappy one. She was anxious to return home, so her brothers arranged with Benjamin J. Guerra of this city to see that transportation was provided for her. She reached this city yesterday from Chicago. She told Mr. Guerra that Hawkins made her work hard, and, it is said, she found that she was not the only wife the soldier had.

Carrier Pigeons Fell on Deck at Sea.

The steamship Brasilia of the Hamburg-American Line, which arrived here yesterday, had on board three carrier pigeons, which had dropped to her deck exhausted during the voyage. The first pigeon, a brown bird, came on board on June 9, in the English Channel, fourteen miles from Portland Prison. Its foot ring is marked "Pyre (1897,) 3." On the following evening, when the Brasilia was well clear of the Channel, a black and blue pigeon, with ring marked "B. H. C., (1898,) 1259," and another, an all-blue bird, marked, "V., (1898,) 7,002, 03," dropped to the deck. It is thought the birds may be a part of the 1,000 released in England and France for experimental purposes.

Strange Death of Mrs. Pyle.

A woman who has been at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, since Monday night, and who died there early yesterday morning, was identified just before her death as Mrs. Mary Pyle, a widow, fifty-one years old, of 48 Brunswick Street, Jersey City. She went on Monday to visit a married daughter at Fairview, N. J., and was returning on an open trolley car, when, just as Guttenberg was reached, the overhead feed wire broke and one end of it fell into the car and struck her on the head. She was rendered unconscious, and was carried in the car to Hoboken, where she was removed to the hospital. She died without recovering consciousness. An inquest has been ordered.

Fast Train Kills Two Men in Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 21.—Frank Reynolds and Arthur Richmond, the latter of Syracuse, N. Y., were killed, and Royal Van Housen was badly injured to-day in the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern yards, at Sandusky. They were struck by a fast train.

Wm Vogel & Son

This Season's Sensation

in Suit selling is now on. Of course it is in this store. This sale caps the climax, as it means

$15, $16, $18, $20, or $25.
Men's Summer Suits for $11.75.

Trade is rushing. Wise men who wish to do their purse a favor hasten to this bargain bonanza. These Summer suits—made by us this season—are in serges, worsteds, cheviots, and cassimeres, showing stripes, checks, plaids, pin checks, etc. All sizes. All styles. They are broken lots, so that is why we say,

$11.75

Great chance to get a suit for vacation purposes! Great chance to get a suit for balance of season wear! Great chance to save money in wise suit buying! Hundreds of men to-day think the opportunity too good to pass.

Broadway and Houston St.

VICHY CELESTINS

IS A

Natural Mineral Water

known for centuries and imported

ONLY IN BOTTLES.

For Disordered Stomach and Indigestion.

Its value has been testified to by thousands.

So-called Vichy in Syphons IS NOT VICHY.

Get the Genuine.

Your physician will recommend it.
General Agency, 220 B'way, N. Y.

IF the dipper that is swinging
In the heavens could be filled
To the brim with purest health drink
From roots and bark distilled;
The stars would leave the milky way,
Thronging, thirstily about,
And they'd shake the solar system
With a universal shout—for

Hires Rootbeer

Wheatena

The perfect SUMMER food

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

THE CUBAN PAY ROLLS.

Col. Cespedes Says 5,000 Men Were Killed and 14,000 Died of Disease.

HAVANA, June 21.—Col. Carlos Cespedes says that the pay rolls which were originally turned over to Gen. Brooke failed to show anything like the true strength of the Cuban Army. This, according to him, was partly due to the fact that they contained only the names of those living in 1898. According to his calculations, no fewer than 5,000 soldiers were killed outright or fatally wounded in skirmishes or battles which were almost continuous. He is satisfied that the loss was at the rate of one daily for each of the six army corps, and as the war lasted almost forty-two months that would make the number killed about 7,000. He believes also that no fewer than 14,000 died of disease. He has seen camps of a thousand men, he asserts, reduced by sickness to fifty men in three months. In his judgment there were at no time more than 30,000 men actually engaged in service, but at the close of the war he believes that more than that number were visible in the field.

Very few records, Col. Cespedes points out, were kept while the war was in progress. In most cases the officers were unable to obtain ink and pens; and it was not considered essential to maintain rolls, because the troops were not paid. Besides, many would join the ranks, fight awhile, and then return to work.

In the lists made after the truce was signed it was impossible to cover all, says Col. Cespedes, owing to the lack of records. There was nothing to go by but memory, a majority of the men having left for their homes, thus adding to the difficulty of the situation; but the statements accusing the commanders of padding the rolls are, he emphatically asserts, entirely without foundation.

Gen. Roloff has thirty-four men now at work upon the lists, preparing discharges. In his opinion no fewer than 10,000 men were killed or died of disease in the course of the war.

Gen. Gomez is satisfied that, including civilians, 50,000 able-bodied Cubans perished on account of the war; and he believes that the figures of Col. Cespedes underestimate rather than exagg

MR. M'KINLEY'S BUSY DAY

Leaves Holyoke for Springfield, Where He Makes a Speech.

THEN GOES ON TO ADAMS

Stops Made at Westfield and Pittsfield —The President to Stay for a Week with W. B. Plunkett.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 21.—President McKinley and his party started from Holyoke at 10:15 o'clock this morning on board the trolley car Rockrimmow, which took them to South Holyoke. There they went on board the little steamer Mascot, on which was a reception committee from here, headed by Mayor Gilmore, the trip down the river being begun at 10:40.

The committee was composed of ex-Lieut. Gov. William H. Haile, Congressman F. H. Gillett, Mayor D. O. Gilmore, Col. A. H. Goetting, Col. H. M. Phillips, L. C. Hyde, and Willmore B. Stone.

Mrs. William Whiting bade adieu to the party at the landing. Lieut. Dexter of the Naval Militia was in command of the boat. Lieut. Gov. W. Murray Crane traveled from here with the Reception Committee. There were many groups of people, especially school children, on the banks during the passage, who cheered and waved flags and handkerchiefs. The President stood on the bow, and acknowledged the salutes of those on the banks and bridges.

The Mascot arrived at her dock at 11:30, amid the tooting of horns and blowing of whistles from the flotilla of gayly decorated boats which clustered about the craft, and the cheers of thousands who lined the river bank.

The trip had been devoid of any remarkable features, except the cheering from all sorts of river craft which followed in the wake of the steamer, but members of the Navigation Committee of this city spoke to the President regarding the immense advantages which would accrue to Springfield and Holyoke were the river opened for navigation as far as the latter city. Mr. McKinley evinced much interest in the idea, but made no promises regarding his future action.

On their arrival here the Presidential party were taken in carriages for a drive around the city. Later they were driven through the Armory grounds, where a National salute was fired, and then they went to the Nayasset Culb for luncheon. One pretty feature of the drive was the sight of the children from the various schools massed in front of their buildings, and, at each place, two little girls advanced and placed a handsome bouquet in the hands of Mrs. McKinley.

After luncheon the ladies remained at the club building while the President and the rest of the party were escorted to the City Hall, where a large platform had been erected. Here at 2 o'clock Mr. McKinley reviewed the parade, which was composed of the three local companies of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, under Col. Clark, the naval brigade, the Grand Army Brigade, and Boys' Brigade.

After the passing of the parade a line of citizens was formed, and the President shook the hands of nearly thre thousand people. Standing with him were Mayor Gilmore, Assistant Secretary Allen, and the Citizens' Reception Committee. The crowd was so demonstrative that the President was practically forced into making a speech. He spoke as follows:

"Fellow-Citizens: I desire to express the very great pleasure I have taken in the more than generous welcome that has been given me by the citizens of Springfield. [Great applause.]

"This would be a good time for Springfield to take her census. [Laughter.] I am prepared for any ascertained population that your enumerators may obtain this year. [Laughter.] I have been glad during the day to witness the devotion of your people, old and young, to the old flag that all of us love. [Cheers.] I have been glad to meet the veterans of '61 and '65, who carried that flag to honor and glory. I have been glad to meet the members of the gallant Second Massachusetts who carried that flag and brought it back with added glory from the field of Santiago. [Great applause.]

"I was glad to see that flag in the hands of 10,000 school children of the city. With that flag in our hands there is sure to be patriotism in our hearts. It stands to-day for more than it ever did in the past. It stands not for despotism, but for peace and prosperity, liberty, and law wherever it floats. [Applause.]

"I thank you for this reception from the bottom of my heart, and only regret that I did not shake hands with you all. Being unable to shake hands with you all, I now bid you good-bye." [Prolonged applause.]

At 3:30 o'clock the President and his party started, escorted by the Grand Army brigade, to the station, where the special train was waiting, and without delay they were on their way to Adams, Mass., where Mr. McKinley will spend a week with his friend, W. B. Plunkett.

The party received a rousing send-off as the train moved away, and the President stepped on the rear platform to bow his acknowledgements and wave farewells. The day will be long remembered in Springfield. It was made a general holiday. Stores, offices, and schools were closed, and the decorations excelled anything of the kind attempted in many years.

ADAMS, Mass., June 21.—President McKinley and his party reached here at 6:30 o'clock this evening. The start from Springfield was made at 4:06 P. M., and the train made a brief stop at Westfield, where the President was the recipient of a magnificent whip, given by Eugene D. Doherty, who met Mr. McKinley at Hot Springs, Va., last month. Mrs. McKinley received several bouquets from the young women of the Normal School.

There was a brief stop at Pittsfield at 5:55 o'clock, where the demonstration was fully as great as at Westfield. On arriving here President and Mrs. McKinley took carriages to Mr. Plunkett's house, where they were met by Mrs. Plunkett. The remainder of the party walked.

Those who came here and will remain with the President until next Wednesday are Mrs. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mr. Cortelyou, the Misses Barber, the Misses Duncan, Dr. H. M. Rixey, and Mr. Rudolf Forster of the Executive staff. Of the other members of the party who were in Springfield, Assistant Secretary Allen has returned to Washington to relieve Secretary Long; Mrs. Allen remains with Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, and Mr. and Mrs. Morse have gone to Boston. Mr. Morse is Chief Clerk in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco.

To-morrow the President will rest. Friday evening the assembly Club, made up of young women of this place, will give a reception at Forest Park Pavilion, in honor of Miss Barber and Miss Duncan.

It is reported that President McKinley will lay the cornerstone of Mr. Plunkett's big mill next Wednesday.

A PANIC NARROWLY AVERTED.

Springfield Police Left No Exit from the Reviewing Stand.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 21.—The reception arranged by this city for President McKinley this afternoon came very near resulting in a panic in which lives would have been sacrificed as the result of the error of the police in letting down the ropes which encircled the reviewing stand. This they did when the President and his party took their positions.

About fifty policemen were in the square. They soon realized their error in throwing down the ropes, and not even leaving an exit for the people who were passing across the stand to shake hands with the President. They went at the crowd like wild men, each policeman at first acting independently, kicking, pounding, and clubbing.

Those in close proximity were the sufferers. They were hustled about with the greatest violence, and were unable to move hand or foot. Women and children received no consideration. They were pushed about with the same violence accorded to men. Women fell fainting in the midst of the crowd and children fell and were trampled upon.

Finally the crowd swung so close to the stand that it was jammed, and the line stopped. The police officials roared frantic orders to the patrolmen to keep the steps clear, but orders were more easily given than executed. At length, by raising the cry that horses were coming, the policemen succeeded in setting pert of the crowd in the rear of the square in motion.

If there had been a terrible panic the police of Springfield would have been wholly to blame for it. But, almost miraculously, the hole was made in the crowd, and the line, once more moved over the stand. The police, joining hands, formed a sort of rope around this open space, and by exerting the full strength of their bodies, kept it free.

Answer to Correspondent.

A Constant Reader inquires as to when the United States cruiser Detroit is expected to reach the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The navy yard authorities have not been informed by the Navy Department that the Detroit is to come here. The cruiser is now on her way to Washington from Nicaragua.

CREMO FIVE CENT CIGAR

SMOKE IT

It's Simply The Best 5 Cent Cigar Ever Offered. That's All.

Acker, Merrall & Condit
NEW YORK

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

PACIFIC RAILWAYS AGREE.

There Is No Fight Over National Educational Meeting Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The report from Chicago that the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Santa Fe Roads had notified their eastern connections that their tickets to the National Educational Association meeting at Los Angeles next month would not be honored on account of noncompliance with conditions as set forth in their joint circular, is indignantly denied here by the Southern Pacific officials, with the statement that "Railroad companies settle their questions of division of rates among themselves by other methods than inconveniencing the traveling public, and that the holders of all National Educational Association tickets via whatever route, will be shown every possible courtesy, care, and attention."

The rumor regarding difficulties over National Educational Association tickets evidently grew out of a joint notice from the three lines mentioned as regarding the National Educational Association membership fee of $2, which pays for the membership in that association and which has always been added to the ticket rate wherever the meeting has been held. According to the report from Chicago there is no trouble about business going and returning by direct lines, the fight being over travel returning via Portland. On this the Southern Pacific demanded $5 more from Ogden lines than from Santa Fé, which is the only line of the three that has formally agreed to the Southern Pacific's tariff.

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Hearings on Applications for Roads on Long Island.

The State Railroad Commission was in session yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The three Commissioners, Ashley W. Cole, George W. Dunn, and Frank M. Baker, were present. There was an adjourned hearing on the application of the Babylon and North Shore Railroad for permission to construct a line from Babylon to Northport, L. I. The company proposes to use stored steam, or "kinetic" motors. Dr. W. K. Bross of West Islip and other property owners said the line was not necessary.

There was also a hearing on the application of the Mineola, Hempstead and Freeport Traction Company to build a trolley road between the points named, taking in Garden City. Fred Ingraham, counsel for the Nassau Electric Line Traction Company, opposed the application. The Nassau Company proposes to take in the points named, and also Baldwin's, Ocean Side, East Rockaway, Long Beach, Rockville Centre, and Lynbrook.

A formal protest from Bishop Littlejohn against the Mineola, Hempstead and Freeport line was filed. Decision in both cases was reserved.

Mr. Eckels May Be Railway President.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The Journal says: "It is expected that James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, will be selected as permanent President of the Chicago Union Traction Company. The tender of the Presidency has not been made to Mr. Eckels as yet. He said he had only heard rumors on the street, consequently all is speculation as to his possible action in case the appointment should be tendered him."

A Railroad Station Moved on Cars.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The moving of a railroad station intact upon parallel trains of flat cars was a feat performed by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company yesterday. The station was a frame structure formerly in use at Constance. It was loaded on flat cars and taken to Eggers Grove, Ind., where it will be remodeled and an agent placed in charge. The promise of the Indiana Station becoming a popular resort led to the change.

Cassatt President of Two Companies.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—A. J. Cassatt was to-day elected President of the Pennsylvania Company, the corporation which operates the lines west of Pittsburg. Mr. Cassatt was also elected President of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, (the Pan Handle route.)

New Manager for Hotel Gerlach.

It was reported last night that the Hotel Gerlach property, in West Twenty-seventh Street, has been leased to Warren Leland, Jr., manager of the Hotel Grenoble, for a period of ten years. It was also said that $150,000 is to be expended in general improvements to the house, which is to be opened under Mr. Leland's management Oct. 1. The name of the hotel is to be changed to the Knickerbocker. The house is to be conducted as a first-class transient and family hotel. Mr. Leland would not be interviewed in reference to the proposed change, and at the Gerlach it was said that while they had heard of a new manager taking hold in the Fall nothing was known about the future plans for the house.

Fatal Hotel Fire in Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 21.—The Eagle Hotel was destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Rachel King, an old lady, whose home is in New Haven, this county, lost her life by suffocation, and Alfred Johnson, Mrs. James Doyle, James Doyle, Cora Doyle, Thomas Gallagher, J. J. Salladin, and Mrs. Ida Haines were seriously injured. An employe used kerosene in starting a fire in the kitchen stove, and loose kindling lying around was ignited during his absence. The property loss was small.

AT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Archbishop Corrigan Presided at the Commencement.

The fifty-fourth annual Commencement exercises of St. John's College, Fordham, were held yesterday afternoon on the college campus. Archbishop Corrigan presided. The programme opened with three essays by members of the graduating class, entitled "Leo I., the Civilizer," by Henry J. Smith; "Gregory VII., the Liberator," by Peter C. Kelly, and "Leo XIII., the Enlightener," by John J. McGowan. Paul Dolan delivered the valedictory, and the address to the graduates was made by Thomas B. Minahan of the Class of '74.

The honors of the class were awarded to Henry J. Smith and Paul Dolan. The Hughes Medal, for philosophy, was awarded to Paul Dolan, with honorable mention of Henry J. Smith. The medal for the best biographical essay was awarded to P. C. Kelly, with honorable mention of Henry L. McLoughlin. A purse of $50, given by the alumni, was awarded to James K. O'Neil of the Class of 1900, for the best English literature essay, with honorable mention of Henry McLoughlin of the Class of 1901. The medals for proficiency in the year's work were awarded as follows: Juniors, Charles Kilroe; sophomores, Arthur M. A. Kane; freshmen, Sheldon B. McLoughlin. The medal for the best student in English rhetoric was given to Martin T. Walsh.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon John T. McDonough, Secretary of State.

CORNELL'S ALUMNAE MEET.

Discuss Normal Teachers' Salaries—Alumni Elect Trustees.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 21.—The Association of Cornell Women Graduates held a session here to-day, and among other business the question of remuneration of Normal School teachers in New York State was brought up. The committee reported that many of the teachers employed in the Normal School received salaries smaller than janitors, while many others received but little more.

The association adopted resolutions thanking Assemblyman Hill of Erie County and Senator Crumb for their motor in raising these salaries, and pledged the support of the Cornell women graduates in future efforts. Mrs. Frank Severance of Buffalo is one of the leaders of the agitation.

At a meeting of the alumni this afternoon two alumni Trustees were elected, and the honor fell to H. W. Sacket of New York City, who was graduated from Cornell in 1875, and Miss Ruth Pitman, '78, also of New York. Senator John Ford was elected the new President of the Alumni Association.

Seton Hall College Graduates.

ORANGE, N. J., June 21.—At the forty-third annual commencement exercises of Seton Hall College this morning eighteen young men were graduated. Bishop Wigger presided, and the new President of the college, the Rev. John A. Stafford, conferred the degrees and awarded the medals and prizes. The graduates are John Joseph Caullet, Trenton; Stephen Andrew Claffy, Jersey City; John Aloysius Dillon, Elizabeth; John Joseph Greaney, New York; Cornelius Joseph Kane, Elizabeth; George Aloysius Letterhaus, Newark; Nicholas Marnell, Hoboken; William Bernard Masterson, Newark; David Martin Flynn, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Edward Joseph McClary, Jersey City; Cornelius Augustine McGlennon and Harrison John Augustine McGowan, outh Orange; Edward Francis Ouirk, Summit; James Joseph Smith, Newark; Sylvester Tobin, Brooklyn; Samuel Aloysius Turner, Jersey City; John Bernard Frisbie, New York, and James Joseph Collins, South Amboy.

Commencement at Williams.

WILLIAMSTOWN Mass., June 21.—The one hundred and fifth commencement of Williams College was celebrated in the Congregational Church here to-day. The Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., New York City, senior member of the Board of Trustees, presided in the absence of President Carter. Among the honorary degrees conferred were the following: Bachelor of Arts, Edward Ridgeway Hutchins, '62; William Tolman, '84; Master of Arts, Robert Allyn Budington, '96; George Gilmore Scott, '98; Edward Morgan Lewis, '96; David Howe Hitchcock, '50, (in absentia;) George Pelton Lawrence, Myron Samuel Dudley, '63; Doctor of Divinity, the Rev. Charles P. Mason, '62, (in absentia;) the Rev. Lyndon Smith Crawford, '76.

Morris K. Jesup's Gift to Williams.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 21.—The Trustees of Williams College made known the name of the donor of the new $35,000 students' building to-day. He is Morris K. Jesup of New York, who received an honorary degree from Williams in 1881. The building will be known as Jesup Hall.

Exercises at the Normal College.

The commencement exercises of the training department of the Normal College were held yesterday morning in the hall of the college, at Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. George Van Hoesen, Chairman of the Normal College Executive Committee, presided. The valedictory was spoken by Caroline Louise Moeller. The exercises concluded with an address by President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College. There were fifty-five graduates.

Brown University's New President.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 21.—The annual commencement of Brown University was held in the First Baptist Church to-day. The exercises were of unusual interest because of the installation of the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce of New York as President of the university. The oath of office was administered to Dr. Faunce by the Secretary of the corporation, the Rev. Dr. Anderson.

Degree of LL. D. for A. B. Fletcher.

MEDFORD, Mass., June 21.—Tufts College to-day conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Austin B. Fletcher, a member of the New York bar. While a student at Tufts, Mr. Fletcher won the prize for oratory. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1880 and removed to New York City in 1882.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

A Long Discussion Over the Appointment of a Supervisor of Truancy.

At a meeting of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday afternoon Commissioner O'Brien, Chairman of the Committee on Special Schools, presented a report favoring the appointment of Valentine M. Collins as Supervisor of Truancy. Objection to Mr. Collins's appointment was made by Commissioner Burlingham on the ground that there were four other men ahead of Mr. Collins on the civil service list. In the discussion which followed the fact came out that Secretary Lee Phillips of the local Civil Service Board had stated that under the existing condition of the law this board could not furnish an eligible list. Chairman O'Brien therefore took the ground that there was no legal eligible civil service list, and even though Mr. Collins was the fifth man in point of rating he was perfectly available because he was a competent man.

Commissioner Vernon H. Davis said that under the White law in this State, there were no eligible civil service lists. A motion to postpone consideration of the report was lost by a vote of 18 to 2, and the report was adopted.

The Board of Superintendents nominated the following named persons as Principals of the schools designated: Louise W. Bell, Public School 24; Mrs. Lizzie F. Spafford, Public School 79, Primary Department; Albert Shiels, Public School 125.

COMPLAINS OF PARK POLICE.

Senator La Roche Says They Are Very Inefficient—He May Hire Special Policemen.

One result of the inefficiency of the park policemen in Manhattan and Brooklyn, about which President Clausen and Commissioner Brower have complained may be the spectacle of a private citizen employing a police force of his own to preserve order in some of the Brooklyn park property. The citizen is Senator William J. La Roche, who declared yesterday that unless the disgraceful scenes witnessed at the electric fountain displays in the Prospect Park plaza are stopped by the police he will employ special policemen at his own expense to do it.

Charges have been made during the past week that gangs of young toughs prowl around the darker places in the plaza insulting women and little girls. Fights and assaults are alleged to be of frequent occurrence, and even when the electric fountain is not playing the young rowdies make it perilous for young women to walk alone on the plaza.

Senator La Roche, who lives near the plaza, said that the women of his household were compelled to stay indoors because of the words and actions of these gangs. On one occasion, the Senator said, the thing became so unbearable that he took a steel cane and went out to look for the rowdies. He found two of them and administered justice on the spot.

"I have written to the Chief of Police," said Senator La Roche last night, "and if the city cannot stop it I will do it myself. I will hire special policemen, if the city cannot give us police protection, and put them on guard in and about the plaza. I do not speak with feeling on this subject merely because my own interests are at stake. I feel that the interests of those who visit the plaza are to be considered, and that women and children should be protected from insult and worse. If the city cannot protect them, I will try to do it at my own expense."

Park Commissioner Brower says that the park police force is not large enough, and that what there is of it is inefficient. He says that the men who are assigned to Prospect Park seem to think all they have to do is to "handle crowds," and when there is no "crowd" to "handle" they do not know what to do.

YELLOW FEVER IN SANTIAGO.

Several Deaths Among the United States Forces There—Quarantine Restrictions.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Surgeon Wyman of the marine hospital service to-day received a cablegram from Dr. Park, quarantine officer at Santiago, reporting the existence at that port of fourteen cases of yellow fever and four deaths. Five days ago came the first report of the appearance of the fever. On that day five cases were reported. There has not been time for a mail report since the outbreak. In addition to the number of cases and deaths Dr. Park's cablegram conveyed the information that the American troops had evacuated the barracks, and their bedding and baggage were being disinfected aboard the marine hospital bark Rough Rider, which is fitted with a complete disinfecting plant.

The fact that the season had advanced thus far with the appearance only of a few sporadic cases of yellow fever led to the general hope that the improved sanitary condition of Santiago, Havana, and other Cuban cities since the American occupation might result in preventing an outbreak.

Gov. Gen. Brooke has reported the list of deaths from yellow fever as follows:

Havana, June 20.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Death report, 10th, Santiago: Private David Mulhern, Company C, Fifth Infantry, died 18th, yellow fever; Private Thomas Jennings, band, Fifth Infantry, died 19th, yellow fever.

Puerto Principe: Private Elliot D. Holderman, Company D, Fifth Infantry, died 19th, yellow fever; Private Louis J. Wagner, Company A, Fifteenth Infantry, died 17th, accidental poisoning.

BROOKE, Commanding.

Precautions have been taken by the Government to prevent the bringing of yellow fever from Cuba or Puerto Rico into this country. All baggage and personal effects, including hand baggage of passengers leaving the islands shall be labeled "disinfected" or "inspected and passed." Particularly will these rules be enforced with regard to baggage destined for the southern country, the southern boundary of Maryland being stipulated as the line.

According to the regulations issued by the Treasury Department concerning disinfection, the quarantine officers in Cuba and Puerto Rico, charged with the labeling of the baggage, shall "exercise care and their discretion as to disinfecting all baggage coming from other ports or interior places." The regulations are to be in force until Nov. 15.

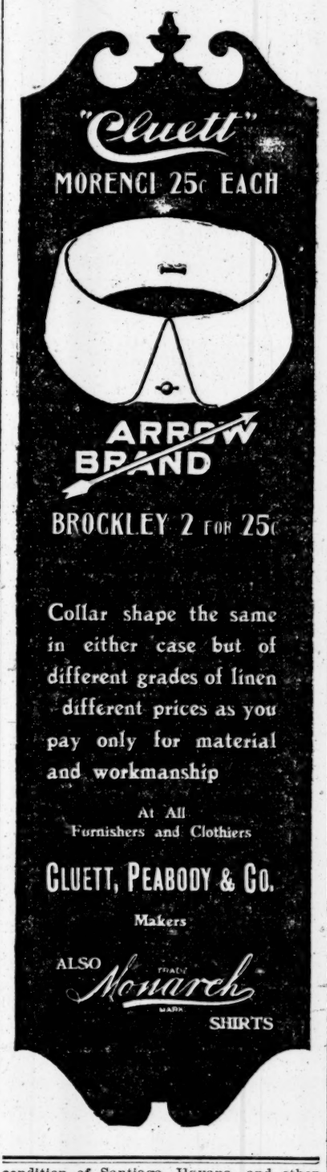
DUNLAP STAYS AT HOME.

Missionary Does Not Hold His Usual Weekly Service.

A crowd of east siders gathered in front of the meeting place of Wilson W. Dunlap, at 202 East Houston Street, last night prepared to do the missionary harm if he tried to hold a meeting which had been announced for 8 o'clock. The crowd was made up chiefly of the members of the "Dunlap Destructive Society," which was organized on Tuesday.

Dunlap did not put in an appearance, and no one entered the hall except the young man who takes care of it. Once it was announced that Dunlap was approaching, and the crowd began to bring forth sticks and stones. But Dunlap remained at home, and when asked why he had not conducted his usual weekly service said he had given up his evangelical work for the present.

Dunlap will appear in the Eighth District Municipal Court this morning against Lyman E. Crandall of the Watson Automatic Seat Post Company. W. W. Charles, an employe of the company, borrowed money from Dunlap on his salary and could not pay it back. Dunlap demanded the money of Crandall, who refused to pay it on the grounds that Dunlap's rate of interest were exorbitant.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The "Straus" Bicycle needs no introduction. Encomiums are superfluous. Most of you are familiar with the "Straus" Bicycle. Made scientifically, conscientiously and artistically; made to meet the demands of discriminating, intelligent and hypercritical wheelmen and wheelwomen. Thousands are riding them to-day who will add their praiseful testimony to ours. The "Straus" Bicycle was designed and put on the market to compete with the widest known and best $50.00 makes. There are just three hundred of the 1899 models left—your choice at **$15.49**

SPECIFICATIONS:

Diamond frames 21 and 23 inch, drop frames 21 inch; flush joints throughout, enameled in black or maroon, two-piece crank hanger, adjustable handle bars, "Watson's" automatic adjustable seat post, "Gilliam" saddle, guaranteed single tube tires.

Clothing—in the Annex.

Knowledge is economy. The mission of our Clothing advertising is to inform you where the best values may be secured. You can read it in a minute, and learn how to make money by saving it. All who are earnestly careful with their earnings have a special and personal interest in the following;

Men's Sack Suits, made of genuine "Peacedale" serge, single and double breasted vests, skeleton-back coats, forepart lined with guaranteed satin, broad French facing, honestly tailored and handsomely finished, $7.98.

Men's Sack Suits, made of extra fine blue serge, half lined with good silk or mohair serge, all the tone and excellence of custom work, $14.99.

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of soft-finished Clay weave diagonal, lined with splendid mohair serge, $7.88.

Men's Serge Coats, warranted all wool and the color is fast, very light, made without lining, $2.69.

Boys' Long-trouser Suits, made of thoroughly dependable blue serge—the quality that wins friends easily, sizes 15 to 19 years, $8.74.

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of navy blue serge, stylish and durable, silk facings, $3.74.

Boys' Wash Suits, made of crash and galatea stripes, well-sewed, wonderfully cheap, at 73c.

Boys' Blouse Waists, made of cheviots madrases and cambrics, pretty and, attractive designs, 37c.

Men's and Boys' Shirts.

The stock is at high tide; more varieties now than ever before. Business has been immense ever since the season started. We know the reason back of it. So do you. Popular preference has centered here because our qualities at the prices are matchless. There's no getting around or about that fact.

Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts, made of medium weight cheviot cloth, with collars and cuffs attached, or with white laundered neckbands, felled seams, faced sleeves, well made throughout, a large assortment of neat designs, 39c.

Men's Negligee Shirts, made of white or colored madras cloth, plain and fancy weaves, detached cuffs, laundered neckband, 89c.

Men's Negligee Shirts, made of best quality madras cloth, detached cuffs, new colorings and designs, made in best possible manner, $1.19.

$1 Foulard Silks at 74c.

Printed Foulard Silks. Wish we could tell who made them. *Then*, there'd be a scramble. The ground colors are Navys, Royal, Gobelin, Electric, Mazerine, Cadet, Napoleon and several shades of Violet and Gray. The printed designs are small, neat and white—ideal for Summer wear. The most exclusive retail stores in America display the identical Silks at $1.00. That's their standard, regular, fair value. Our price, 74c.

Misses' Dresses.

The hot days are halcyon days for women who can escape sewing. We make it easy and wise for them to buy ready-made dresses for the little misses. Why bend over cloth and ply the needle when prices like these are current? They are peculiarly Macy prices, which means a saving of from 20 to 40 per cent.

Misses' Dresses, made of dotted and striped prints, trimmed with lace-edged pointed ruffle, sizes 4 to 14 years, 98c.

Misses' Dresses, made of cambric and Madras, one-piece, Eton and sailor effects, all prettily trimmed, sizes 4 to 14 years, $1.63.

Misses' Dresses, made of white lawn, front yoke of lace and rows of embroidery insertings, trimmed with lace-edged ruffle over shoulder, full skirt with deep hem, sizes 4 to 14 years, $1.96.

Misses' Dresses, made of striped and figured lawns, in one-piece and guimp effects, trimmed with deep ruffle of Hamburg embroidery, sizes 4 to 14 years, $2.61.

Misses' Dresses, made of dainty figured organdies, square yoke back and front, and epaulettes made of tucks and embroidery insertings; skirt finished with deep hem and one row embroidery inserting, sizes 4 to 14 years, $3.91.

Misses' Skirts, tailor finished, made of white pique, finished with strap seams and buttons, $1.31.

Popular Books.

"From Sea to Sea" (Letters of Travel), by Rudyard Kipling, just from the press, two 12mo. volumes, handsomely bound in cloth, publisher's price $2.00 per set; our price . . . . . 94c.

"Justice to the Jew," by Dr. Madison C. Peters, publisher's price $1.25; our price . . . . . 81c.

Encyclopædia Britannica.

The new perfected Werner edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica is the most comprehensive reference work that has ever been produced. A complete set includes 30 royal octavo volumes and an index guide. The paper is fine and the print is large and clear. We offer the full work (31 volumes), with two shelves for holding them, as follows:

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Ham and Boneless Bacon, Red Star brand, finest quality, extra selected, sugar cured, our regular price 12c. per pound, none better at any price; this sale, 10c.

California Rolled Wheat, a wholesome breakfast meal, regular price 10c.; two-pound package this sale, 8c.

Boston Baked Beans, plain or with tomato sauce, three-pound can, 7c.

Boston Baked Beans, finest quality, plain or with tomato sauce, three-pound can, 10c.

Laundry Soap, box of 100 cakes, $1.94.

Salmon, finest quality Chinook fish, one-pound can, 12c.

French Sardines, packed in pure olive oil, quarter-box with ten to twelve fish, 10c.; quarter-box of boneless fish, 19c.; half-box of boneless fish, 24c.; quarter-box of fish with sliced lemon, 19c.

Olive Oil, finest quality French Virgin Port, gallon can, $2.49; quart bottle, 63c.; pint bottle, 36c.

Domestic Macaroni and Spaghetti, finest quality, equal to imported, one-pound package, 7c.

Nervous Troubles

in women are largely due to "blood poverty"

EAT FERRATIN "FEED THE BLOOD" TABLETS

They fill the blood with iron, making it rich and red and able to fully nourish the whole body. Good health results, and the nerves no longer give trouble. The tablets are palatable and promote appetite.

50 tablets in a box. Sold by all druggists.

ALEXANDER JESTER LOCATED.

He Murdered Gilbert Gates 28 Years Ago and Escaped While on His Way to Warrensburg for Trial.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Alexander Jester, the murderer of Gilbert Gates, brother of President John W. Gates of the American Steel and Wire Company, has been located after twenty-eight years of unavailing search. His arrest is to be made immediately at his home in Oklahoma.

Gates was journeying across Missouri in a wagon train with Jester. On the night of May 2, 1871, they were camped near Warrensburg. There Jester shot Gates in the back, robbed him, and attempted to conceal the crime by burning the body. He was arrested later, and was brought up at Wichita, Kan.

On his way to Warrensburg for trial he escaped, and had not been found, in spite of an unceasing search by detectives, until now. His sister, Mrs. Cornelia Street, of Shewanee, Oklahoma Territory, has written to Sheriff Simmons of Wichita, Kan., saying her brother is living at Shewanee under the name of W. H. Hill.

John W. Gates of Chicago erected in the cemetery at West Chicago a monument to his brother, on which are told the chief facts of his death.

Mrs. Street says her conscience refused to permit her to carry the knowledge of her brother's crime any longer.

WILL HOLD A DOUBLE FUNERAL.

Charles J. O'Callaghan and His Son Are to be Buried in One Grave.

A double funeral will occur to-day from the residence of the O'Callaghan family at 1,718 Webster Avenue. The bodies of father and son will be carried out at the same time and will be buried in one grave in Calvary Cemetery. The bodies are those of Charles J. O'Callaghan, the father of the family, and Vincent, the eight-year-old son. The son died on Monday as the result of an operation for appendicitis. The father had been ill for some months with kidney trouble and it is believed his death was hastened by that of his son.

The father was a lawyer and had practiced in the courts of this city for twenty years. He is survived by a widow and seven children.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1899.

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NOTICE OF AN INTENDED VIOLATION OF LAW.

Mr. JAMES J. JEFFRIES and Mr. THOMAS SHARKEY have publicly entered into an agreement to violate the law on the twenty-third day of October next. The covenant they have signed, Mr. JEFFRIES in person, Mr. SHARKEY by his agent, binds these men to "engage in a contest for the championship of the world" in pugilism or prizefighting. The athletic or sporting club which offers the largest cash purse as the prize of the contest will secure the honor of having the fight take place in its clubhouse. It is stated that a well-known sporting man in this city has already offered $50,000, and no doubt is entertained that the fight will take place either at the Lenox Athletic Club or at Coney Island.

The second of the articles of agreement contains the provision that "if held in New York State the contest is to be strictly under the interpretation of the Horton law." Whose interpretation? Chief DEVERY'S, beyond a doubt.

The city has just been disgraced by a slugging and bruising match in which one of the signers of this agreement was a principal. The law was violated outrageously, but with perfect impunity, on that occasion in the presence of our worthless Chief of Police, who acted as the protector of vice and the gratified patron of brutality. The law will be again violated on Oct. 23, if the fight between JEFFRIES and SHARKEY comes off. It is useless to look to the wretched DEVERY to avert this fresh disgrace. The men might knock each others' heads off and he would rule that it was a Horton law sparring match for points.

There are other officers of the law to whom we do look with confidence for some preventive action. We look first to the Governor of the State. The Constitution says that he "shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed." If he cares for the good name of the State and for his own good name he will see to it that the local officers in Kings County or in this county or wherever the fight may be set down to take place are sternly reminded that any failure to do their full duty will have his immediate attention. THEODORE ROOSEVELT will cut a pretty poor figure going around to college commencements next year if he permits his State to become a free field for the brutes of the prize ring and exposes it to periodical invasions of ruffians from other States, where public sentiment and conscientious officials have broken up the practice of prizefighting.

But even if the Governor is as indifferent to the violation of law as the Chief of Police, the fight may be prevented. Any Magistrate having power to issue a warrant in criminal cases may cause any person suspected of a design to engage in a prizefight to be arrested and brought before him, and may require him to give a bond that he will not commit the offense If a Constable with a sheaf of warrants for the principals, managers, referee, agents, and understrappers concerned in the affair shall persistently haunt the resorts frequented by them and the locality designated for the encounter during the preparations therefor, and if a dozen or so of them are arrested and put under bonds, the fight will be foredoomed to failure and will never take place here. The sporting public will not buy tickets to see a Horton law sparring match. They want blood, and if they can't see a bloody fight they will stay at home. The managers, whose speculative interest is the moving cause of these affairs, will then be compelled to appoint some place outside the State.

The Magistrates of Kings and New York Counties have three months' notice of this intention to violate the law and disgrace the State. We shall from time to time remind them of their duty.

OUR MUNICIPAL LEGISLATURE.

It is to be hoped that none of our readers missed reading yesterday our report of the meeting of the Board of Aldermen. The old board, in the days when the old Common Council was a "co-ordinate branch," as JOHN COCHRANE used to call it, could not have presented a more discouraging and even loathsome spectacle. The local Legislature of Chicago, which all the respectable citizens of Chicago agree is a disgrace to it, could not have done any worse. The notion of intrusting the destinies of a great city to men of the intellectual and moral grade of which Aldermen BRIDGES and WAFER on this occasion showed themselves to be is evidently intolerable. Controller COLER'S suggestion that all substantial powers should be forthwith taken away from such a body is seen to be, not the expression of momentary irritation, but the only conclusion to which any intelligent and honest man in the Controller's place who had an official responsibility and who was anxious to acquit himself of it with credit could possibly come.

There must be an increasing popular curiosity as to what the framers of the charter have to say for themselves now that one of the organic parts of the machine they provided for the government of the greater city has broken down so utterly and so hopelessly. What could President Low and Judge TRACY and Mr. DE WITT and all the rest of the "experts in the science of municipal government" possibly have been thinking of when they revived the discredited Board of Aldermen and restored to it all the powers that the smaller city had taken away from it in self-defense? It had abused the powers it had had, and it was certain, to those who did not pretend to be "experts in the science of municipal government," but only citizens capable of seeing what was under their noses, that, if the old powers were restored to a body constituted like the old board, that body would at once proceed to abuse them again. We have already suggested, as the only explanation of their huge blunder, that the framers of the charter, like a good many of their fellow-citizens "in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility," were absolutely hypnotized by their own imagination of what the greater city was to be, and deluded themselves into the belief that human nature was going to change because of the increase of population, and that men of the same class as those who had been unfaithful over a few things would suddenly become faithful over many things.

This was pure imagination. Common sense and recent experience both told us and them that the only way to prevent the kind of man who had been chosen to the old board and who would be chosen to the new, from abusing power was not to intrust him with any. "A government of five hundred country attorneys and obscure curates," said BURKE, in speaking of the French National Assembly, "is not good enough for twenty-four millions of men, though it were chosen by eight and forty millions." To the administration of anything beyond the scope of a groggery or a poolroom the Bridgeses and Wafers and Engels of the board are hopelessly incompetent.

Nevertheless, the assembled wisdom of the Charter Commission has intrusted to illiterates and incompetents the power of paralyzing the Government of this city, and this power they are engaged in exercising to the grievous material injury and to the even more grievous disgrace of the municipality and its decent citizens. There is only one thing to do, and that is to take away the power which cannot be safely or decently left to them. The only fault to be found with the Controller's proposition is that it does not go far enough. There is no sort of reason in our maintaining the pretense of a local Legislature and leaving it no powers except to license bay windows and meat-racks and awnings. For discharging, very badly indeed, those humble civic functions, we used to pay the Board of Aldermen some $30,000 in salaries alone. That is too much. Anything is too much. Let the Controller amend his proposition so as to make it a proposition for the abolition of the whole humbug of a local Legislature, restoring to the Board of Estimate the powers it had under the old charter and turning the local legislators out to earn an honest living if they can. The proposition, as amended, will receive the enthusiastic support of all the decent people in Greater New York, even including the wonderful framers of the charter who flew in the face of the unbroken experience of twenty years in behalf of a great principle, the great principle being that the people were entitled to be represented by whomever was most eager to represent them and had the least regular and reputable business to interfere with that ambition.

FOR WHAT DID WE PAY $20,000,000?

Three distinct opinions are held as to the nature of the money payment we made to Spain under the provisions of Article III. of the treaty.

The anti-imperialists are accustomed to say that we paid $20,000,000 as the purchase price of the Philippines. They insist that we bought the islands for that price, and that we made a very bad bargain. In other quarters the opinion prevails that the twenty millions was paid to Spain as a solatium, to ease her pain, soothe her wounded pride, and lubricate the business of the Peace Conference. THE TIMES has entertained that belief. But in his address at the Commencement of Miami University, Mr. WHITELAW REID was at some pains to explain that the payment was a reimbursement to Spain of the borrowed money she had expended in local improvements in the Philippine Archipelago. In other words, we assumed a part of Spain's Philippine debt and paid it to her on the spot. We quote Mr. REID'S words:

> We bought nothing; and the twenty millions that accompanied the transfer just balanced the Philippine debt. That payment was a recognition of the sound rule of international law, obeyed now in the practice of all civilized nations, that where debts have been incurred by a mother country legitimately for the benefit of a colony, they follow the colony when its sovereignty is transferred.

We recognize the high authority of Mr. REID as an arbiter of this disputed question. If a member of the Peace Commission does not know what we paid the money for, who can tell us? He supports his view of the matter, too, by a reference to what he tells us is a familiar principle of international law, that debts go with ceded territory.

If we are unable to dismiss our doubts after Mr. REID'S positive statement, it is out of no disrespect for his authority, but because of a conflict of evidence which we hope will be harmonized by some official and definitive declaration. The question is of interest and importance. If one view is adopted, we have acknowledged a principle and confirmed an uncertain line of precedents. If another view is correct, we concluded a purely voluntary arrangement which will not be considered a precedent for other nations.

The first mention of any payment to Spain on account of the Philippines in the discussions of the conference, so far as appears from the official report, was on Oct. 31. Protocol No. 11, which reports the proceedings on that day, contains the proposal of the American Commissioners for the cession of the islands. They state that they are prepared to insert in the treaty "a stipulation for the assumption by the United States of any existing indebtedness of Spain incurred for public works and improvements of a pacific character in the Philippines." This proposition came after a very long discussion in which the Spanish members had vainly endeavored to persuade our representatives to consent to an assumption of the debt of Cuba. The American Commissioners refused to take over any part of the Cuban or Puerto Rican debt, and in the course of the discussion made the rather important statement that our payment of $15,000,000 to Mexico at the close of our war with that republic "established no principle." There can be no question about the nature of that payment. The treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo says we paid it "in consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States."

On Nov. 21 the American Commissioners presented an elaborate reply to the memorandum of the Spaniards on the subject of the Philippines, in which they had offered to accept $100,000,000 for their sovereignty in them. The reply is signed by Mr. JOHN B. MOORE, and was most carefully prepared. It contains this statement in regard to the money payment:

> The American Commissioners, deeming it essential that the present negotiations, which have already been greatly protracted, should be brought to an early and definite conclusion, beg now to present a new proposition, embodying the concessions, which, for the sake of immediate peace, their Government is under the circumstances willing to tender.
>
> The Government of the United States is unable to modify the proposal heretofore made for the cession of the entire archipelago of the Philippines, but the American Commissioners are authorized to offer to Spain, in case the cession should be agreed to, the sum of $20,000,000, to be paid in accordance with terms to be fixed in the treaty of peace.

This was the ultimatum of the American Commissioners. We have always understood it to mean that we paid twenty millions, not as purchase money or in reimbursement of money borrowed and spent, but "for the sake of immediate peace," and as a reason why "the cession should be agreed to." We think the language of the offer bears no other construction so well. We had never had any doubt that this was the correct interpretation of the offer until Mr. REID spoke of the debt consideration. We think the matter is important enough, in view of the force of the precedent, to demand, perhaps in the annual message of the President, an authoritative statement of the intention of the Government.

SOME ANCIENT MORTGAGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The amount of real estate mortgages in the United States by the census of 1890 was $12,084,877,793. Many of these were placed before 1873, when silver was a legal tender, before the same was deprived of its legal-tender character. Now, will you kindly inform me if a law which compels the payment of these mortgage debts in gold or its equivalent is not a law "impairing the obligation of contracts"?

EDWARD M. LEES.

Westport, Conn., June 20, 1899.

How do you know that many of these mortgages were placed before 1873? Railroad mortgages sometimes run for hundreds of years, but did you ever see many real estate mortgages for a term as long as twenty-five or thirty years?

Real estate mortgages may be in existence which bear dates antecedent to 1873, but on examination they will be found to be due and payable in three or five years from date, or at the expiration of some other comparatively short term. They have been continued by a written or verbal agreement or understanding, which is the same thing as a renewal, and being made subsequent to 1873 these renewal agreements cannot be said to be affected by the celebrated "crime" believed by many deluded beings to have been committed in that year.

But grant that the whole twelve billions of these real estate mortgages were given before 1873. We are still compelled by the facts and the law to inform you that a law requiring payment in gold or its equivalent would not impair the obligation of the contract made in each of the mortgages. The reason is that this has been a gold standard country since 1834. Nominally the law of 1834 retained the double standard which had been adopted in 1792. It was necessary to recognize silver because there were at that time many mortgages and other contracts calling for payment in that metal. In fact and reality, however, the gold standard was established by the law passed in 1834. Silver did not circulate, and the silver dollar not only went out of use, but out of recollection.

Specie payments were suspended in December, 1861, and were not resumed until Jan. 1, 1879. But even during this period business was really done on a gold basis. The premium on gold was merely the measure of the depreciation of the fiat money—the greebacks—issued by the Government. Prices adjusted themselves to the condition then prevailing—that is, to the standard of gold. That standard was, of course, taken into consideration, consciously or unconsciously, by every mortgageor and mortgagee previous to 1873.

The workingman who mortgaged his house and lot in 1870 and is still carrying the mortgage has not been a very good business man, but it is surely no hardship to ask him now to pay the mortgage in the currency he received for wages, since one day's earnings at the rate of wages and at the prices now prevailing will go further in paying debts or buying goods than a day's wages at the rate prevailing in 1870 would go.

INJUDICIOUS EFFUSION.

That was an alarming kind of statement which we printed yesterday from Chicago, and which set forth that the Jews of that vivacious capital were preparing to take some action upon the release of DREYFUS. It was even set forth what action, specifically, they meant to take. They were going to present a "sword of honor" to DREYFUS himself, a "solid gold pen" to EMILE ZOLA, and some kind of "testimonial" to Col. PICQUART, who is described in the dispatch as a "stanch friend of DREYFUS."

It is very much to be hoped that this possibly generous but certainly injudicious scheme may fall through. And this is chiefly to be desired in the interest of Capt. DREYFUS himself. We have already pointed out how his personality or his performances do not enter into the "Dreyfus case" at all. He has done nothing; so far as this case is concerned, he is nothing. He was simply unjustly accused of selling the military secrets of France, and he has done nothing except to be innocent of this heinous charge.

It is true that he has borne himself, in the face of an unjust accusation and of an unjust conviction, with remarkable steadfastness and dignity. But in no army is it a good reason for bestowing a sword of honor upon an officer that he has done nothing. Moreover, if Capt. DREYFUS means to live down the Dreyfus case, and to pursue his career in the French Army, he has a very hard road before him. He has to live with the officers of that army. A sword would not make it easier, it would make it harder, for the officer of any army in the world who had been the occasion of a controversy in which the honor of that army was supposed to be engaged if his countrymen, not being the representatives of the country to which the army belonged, or if his coreligionists were to offer him a military compliment of the kind which is commonly reserved for feats of arms against the public enemy.

As for M. ZOLA and Col. PICQUART they can take care of themselves. It is quite absurd to say that the latter was "a stanch friend" of DREYFUS. He was a stanch friend of justice. It does not appear that he was even an acquaintance of the victim of the persecution of the War Office and of the General Staff. And certainly there was nothing in the championship by ZOLA of the cause of DREYFUS but a desire for justice and a hatred of injustice. Neither of these men would be likely to thank anybody who offered them a compliment that implied that they had any other object than the vindication of justice. That is what they would be very apt to say to anybody who offered them a testimonial upon any religious or racial grounds. But mainly it is the unfortunate Capt. DREYFUS himself who seems to be in need of protection from his friends. If he can escape the proposed testimonial he will no doubt be devoutly thankful. His feelings may in that case be fitly expressed in the words of the American humorist, written upon the occasion of the presentation to him by Mrs. Ward of twins: "Resolved, That from the bottom of my heart do I thank the Baldwinsville Brass Band for giving up their intention of serenading me, both on that great night and since."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Most commentators on the downfall of Spain have ascribed it to certain oftenmentioned peculiarities of the Spanish temperament and character, but Prof. MAERKER, a German savant, quoted by The Geographical Journal, declares that the Spaniards have been the innocent and helpless victims of geographic and climatic misfortunes. Spain, he argues, stands apart from the rest of Europe, and its position, though apparently favorable, is really that of a land shut off from the life of the world. In the age of discovery Spain was again unlucky, according to this authority. The wealth of her new acquisitions was great enough to reduce the home population materially and to discourage habits of industry in those who were left, while the trade winds and the equatorial current brought the conquering explorers into touch only with the enervating regions of the tropics, and so even in the New World Spain was at an enormous disadvantage, especially as compared with England. The absence of fertile lowlands and navigable rivers is a feature of the Peninsula upon which Prof. MAERKER dwells with sad emphasis. The theory outlined is a pretty one, and, of course, there is something in it, but still the mind returns to the Spanishness of the Spanish, as, after all, the best explanation of Spain.

—New York is not alone in possessing people, at least nominally sane and intelligent, with time to devote to what they call the "investigation" of spiritualistic mediums, and impressionable enough to discover in alleged communications from the dead an elevation of thought and expression of which other critics can see no slightest trace. Prof. HYSLOP of Columbia is authority for the statement that some of the messages received by him from the Beyond, and, incidentally, from the amiable Mrs. PIPER, who is no further away than Boston, are so eloquent and pious that really they are beyond the possibility of mortal composition. The professor, for some good reason—perhaps a remnant of caution—keeps these marvels to himself for the present, but he promises to publish them when what he deems the proper time has come, and then a now skeptical world will have a chance to share his admiration —or laugh at his judgment, as it has in hundreds of previous cases just like his. Meanwhile other spook cultivators are getting ahead of him by making public the views of several departed eminences. Out in Chicago, for instance, there is an organization, "the Second Church of the Soul" by name, which has a PIPER of its own, and no hesitation in asking instant appreciation for the messages which she receives. The Second Church of the Soul is especially proud just now of a letter which it has received from no less a person than the late GEORGE WASHINGTON of Virginia. Mr. WASHINGTON wrote as follows: "Citizens of America: You do not treasure your flag the way you ought to. I never went into a battle or undertook an important mission for my country without asking GOD'S help. It is not so in these days. Enough thought is not given to what is right and just and patriotic. Enough thought is not given to the honoring of that flag for which your forefathers, of which I am one, fought and died. I will tell you, for your encouragement, that this spirit world in which I am now living is a fine and peaceful place. You will come to it some time and be happy, provided you do your duty by your country, your GOD, and your flag while you are on this earth." That, say the Chicago adepts, is great stuff—or words to that effect—and we thoroughly agree with them. It is certainly as good as any product of Spiritualism, or spiritism either, that has yet found its way into print, and it would be interesting, or at least amusing, to hear what Prof. HYSLOP thinks of it.

—It is more than a little lamentable that the Dunlap case should have been complicated in the public mind by the discovery that when Mr. DUNLAP isn't over on the east side, taking up collections of bad eggs and melon rinds, he sits in a Broadway office, and devotes his powerful and pious mind to evading the usury laws and extorting the last possible dollar from luckless negotiators of small loans. As a matter of fact, all this is irrelevant to the fact that this man has not been protected in the exercise of his undoubted rights, and that a mob, vicious or ignorant, or both, has been permitted to deprive him of the liberty of speech which is guaranteed to every inhabitant of this large land. It was hard enough in the first place to forget that Mr. DUNLAP is an extremely injudicious and therefore highly offensive fanatic, and to remember that the municipal authorities were bound by every consideration of right and law to protect him in his duly licensed exhortations. Now the difficulty is vastly increased, for everybody knows that the business in which Mr. DUNLAP makes his money is one that works incalculable injury among the improvident and the needy, and the thought that he follows it, while professing the utmost concern about the spiritual condition of his fellow-men is almost enough, we confess, to justify indifference as to what the east side theologians may do to him. Almost is not quite, however, and reason can get a firm hold on the difference, small as it is. The people who object to the oratory of Mr. DUNLAP and his employes are under no compulsion to listen to it, and if they keep out of hearing distance certainly he will talk in vain, but when they go so far as to say that he shall not talk in this or that part of the city on this or that subject, they put themselves utterly in the wrong, and vigorous action by the police is demanded.

—"Sinister significance" is a large and excellent phrase in its way, and therefore one can hardly blame The Baltimore American for using those words in describing the haste shown by the Navy Department in collecting and publishing evidence as to what Lieut. Commander HODGSON said that Admiral SCHLEY said. The American, however, makes so very much of this comparatively unimportant controversy that it lacks space and time for emphasizing the facts that, whatever anybody may or may not have said, the Brooklyn was so manoeuvred as to keep the enemy's ships within the most effective range of her guns, and to be herself hit oftener than any other vessel in the blockading fleet. Still we are willing to note, for whatever it may be worth, that in our esteemed Baltimore contemporary's opinion "there is good reason for the belief that an incidental reason for this feverish haste on the part of the department was the desire to take advantage of President MCKINLEY'S absence from Washington, when Capt. CHADWICK'S reports were to be published." Then these details of the "good reason" are given: "Mr. MCKINLEY has taken no part in this persecution of the Marylander. The Bureau of Navigation has heretofore always found the President an obstacle in all its plans of malice and envy. An effort to recall SCHLEY when he was before Santiago was frustrated by the President, and after the war, when the department was circulating its petty lies, the President distinguished him by appointing him to the head of the Puerto Rican Commission. He again balked its plans for retarding the Admiral by nominating him to be a Rear Admiral, and when the Senate confirmed him Mr. MCKINLEY hoped that all efforts to discredit Admiral SCHLEY would cease. There was, accordingly, a long pause, but as soon as President MCKINLEY left Washington the machinations of the schemers began again. As usual, however, their plots have failed, and they have succeeded only in humiliating a subordinate officer." That is rather impressive, but—isn't it to undertake a rather hopeless task to attempt to separate the responsibilities of the President and his Cabinet officers?

—Evidently the automobile is about to have the same fight for its undoubted rights that the bicycle was forced to wage. In this and other cities the Park Commissioners have made rules excluding the new machines from certain roads under their control, and the roads are exactly those on which the owners of automobiles most desire to ride. The excuse for the exclusion is that automobiles wear on the nerves of horses, and so decrease or destroy the comfort of people who are still content to get about in old-fashioned ways. There is truth in this claim, but, despite that fact, the motor carriages have come to stay, and sooner or later the horses will be forced to make the best of them. They can do it when they try. Animals that can keep their heads under elevated trains will easily develop indifference to the gentle buzzing of little gas engines and dynamos.

FOURTH OF JULY NOISES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the powerful voices in the land, will not THE TIMES protest against the senseless tumult and idiotic racket which on our National festival make life unbearable—for twenty-four hours, I was about to write—but my pen absolutely refuses to count the torture as of such short duration. Already we hear ominous murmurs of preparation. On one day recently two manufactories of fireworks accomplished, thanks to the heat, so it was said, what but for the fortunate interposition of an accident might have been spread over days of distress.

The preparation made at every hospital in the land during the two or three days preceding the Fourth of July would seem, among any reasonable people, to be in itself a sufficient argument against the futile idiocy of our explosive patriotism. There are parents who so fully sympathize with the senseless pursuits of their darling children that they are quite willing for the brief joy of cracker, torpedo, toy pistol, or cannon that the said children should deprive themselves of an occasional finger, a superfluous eye, or even of a life. If the countless injuries and annoyances of an American Fourth of July stopped here, with burns to the perpetrators of these horrors, it would be a sufficiently bad showing. There is, or there used to be, a theory that one chief object of the parental relation was that the experience of the senior might check and control the junior, until the sure years had brought to him also the wisdom which is the most precious of their gifts. What wretched creature, blinded by an explosion of gunpowder, maimed or crippled by the premature discharge of some firearm, would not thankfully exchange the short-lived, overrated pleasure of those boyish escapades for the full use of his senses, for the complete body given him in which to do his life's work? But parents do not interfere; in fact, such is the growing lawlessness of the younger generation that of my own knowledge I can name three New England towns where the authorities have confessed themselves powerless to restrain the disgraceful rowdyism which marks all night as well as all day of our National festival.

It would be bad enough if the miseries resulting from these tumults only affected the perpetrators; since parents will not or cannot interfere, if the silly boys were the only sufferers, we might accept their losses with that cheap philosophy which our egotism too often finds a sufficient salve for another's woe; we could sustain our sympathy with a new adaptation of old proverbs, such as "A fool and his fingers are soon parted," and go our way.

But it did not need St. Paul to tell us in "No man liveth to himself" of the interdependence of the human race, and in the riotous Fourth of July, as in other relations of human life, it is the innocent who suffer a good deal more than the guilty. The innocent, who have not even the brief, senseless, satisfaction of barbaric delight in the tumult they have caused. There are persons, so it is said, who enjoy a noise. Incredible as it must appear to most sane individuals of mature mind, there are to be found here and there men and women who claim to enjoy firing off crackers, who find something ludicrous in the blurt of a torpedo, and inspiring in the crash of a cannon, but to the average sane adult such noises are disturbing and distressing. Most heartily do they echo the statement of Powhatan in John Brougham's almost forgotten farce:

"Loud noise annoys us; why is it allowed?"

And from annoyance the scale of distress rises to the anguish and indescribable, literally unbearable torture, which in many an authenticated case has resulted in the death of a nervous invalid; a death caused by the senseless and inhuman folly of thoughtless children.

Fifty years ago Mrs. Browning showed us that in our acclamations at the gains of civilization we were neglecting greater matters—

"Little thinking if we work our souls as nobly as our iron,
Or if angels will commend us at the goal of pilgrimage."

Certainly in material gains we have made great advance. Pigs no longer run about the streets of New York City; at least, the authorities have driven away those on four legs; evil odors are banished to remote purlieus; there seem to be incessant, well-directed efforts toward the suppression of everything which is injurious to health and largely toward the doing away of all that distresses the aesthetic sense. But here is one serious disturbance, against which but little remonstrance is raised. At all seasons of the year the noises, the preventable noises, of a great city are a peril to the nervous equilibrium of all and a constant and wearing torture to some. But at that dreaded epoch, when we celebrate the birth of this great Republic, instead of the reverent thankfulness and awe which such an anniversary should engender in the minds of all thoughtful citizens, there is an orgy of riot, a saturnalia of forty-eight hours' duration, with indescribable and distressing noise, which Dante might fitly have used for the Inferno if his age had known of the explosive tortures which gunpowder has added to distracting tumult. And we continue to endure it.

How long will American civilization permit children and immature adults, for the doubtful pleasure of blowing themselves to pieces in honor of the day we celebrate, to distress the large majority of the thinking world, to torture and occasionally murder a nervous invalid?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

New York, June 20, 1899.

PLAN TO SAVE THE PALISADES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great deal has been said and written about saving the Palisades, and I remember a few years ago a proposition was made by The New York Press that New Jersey should condemn the Palisades and make a National park of them. I think New Jersey did give the riparian rights to the water front as her contribution to their preservation. Now the question arises, Why should the taxpayers of New Jersey be called upon to pay for a work of this character, when nine-tenths of the people of New Jersey never say the Palisades? And the next question arises, Why should not the people of New York organize a popular subscription and purchase them, and hold them as a public park forever? New Jersey, I am sure, will contribute her share to such a movement, both by legislation and private subscription.

In such a movement it will not be enough to purchase the cliffs. There should be a boulevard built all along the river front, from Nyack to Bergen Point, or at least to a connection with the Hudson Boulevard, and such a road, properly constructed, would make the finest drive on this continent, or probably in the world.

Should this programme be too large for a private corporation, or association, the Counties of Bergen and Hudson, in New Jersey, might be counted on to do their share of the work. Hudson County, I think, would cheerfully aid in building a magnificent boulevard and ferries, and Bergen would probably contribute her share to an improvement that would add vastly to her wealth and beauty. Now, is it too much for a Jerseyman to ask that the wealthy men of New York contribute to an enterprise designed almost exclusively for their benefit?

A JERSEYMAN.

Jersey City, June 19, 1899.

Another Name for Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg leave to offer my suggestion for a short name for the electromobiles, viz., "electrums."

N. D. W.

New York, June 19, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Not Needed.

Prospective Tenant of Flat—Why, there isn't room to swing a cat in here!

Janitor—No, we permit no cats in the building.—Detroit Journal.

Descriptive.

"And you say this whisky is fifteen years old?" asked the prospective purchaser.

"No," replied the somewhat scrupulous distiller; "I said it was fifteen-year-old whisky."—Columbus (Ohio,) State Journal.

Unprecedented Lack.

"Extraordinary!" murmured the man who was trying to help form a French Cabinet. "Very extraordinary!"

"What is the difficulty?"

"Here I am trying to find people who are willing to give advice on how to run the Government, and nobody is willing to say a word."—Washington Star.

One of the Directors.

"Impossible," exclaimed the caller to the proud mother. "I can't believe that your son, who has only been in the employ of that great corporation for six months, is already a Director."

"Well, I can. James is a splendid penman, and here is the news in his last letter. He had just finished directing 10,000 circulars."—Detroit Free Press.

THE EARLY FLY.

From The Colorado Springs Gazette.

Now doth ye fly, at peep of dawn,
Sleep-sated, spread tormenting wing,
And though the clothes be tightly drawn
Around the head, we hear him sing.

He lights upon the counterpane
And slowly toward the head doth creep;
Then noisily starts up again
And wakes a fellow from his sleep.

Again a blessed silence falls,
And man and insect are at rest—
But now we feel him as he crawls
Within our ear to find a nest.

With sudden stroke of angry hand
We seek to smite him then and there,
Yet when our vengeful palm doth land
We hear him buzzing in the air.

A moment's peace; yet as we sink
To slumber, and to dreams of fame,
His tickling feet make the skin shrink
And send cold shivers through our frame.

Then straightway doth a fellow rise
And seize a towel wrathfully;
With epithets and blazing eyes
He makes that cursed insect flee;

He swats the pillows and the walls;
A chandelier or vase—in vain;
Till finally his weapon falls
And smashes through a window-pane;

Rash language from his lips doth flow,
And as he stops, and bendeth o'er
His foot, to nurse a wounded toe
The fly escapeth through the door!

THE VENEZUELA BOUNDARY

Hearing Before the Paris Arbitration Commission Resumed.

SIR R. WEBSTER'S ARGUMENT

Deals with the History of the Country from 1500 to 1637—Says Spain Controlled Only a Small Portion.

PARIS, June 21.—The Venezuelan Boundary Commission reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning. Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, resumed his speech on behalf of the case of Great Britain. Dealing with the period from 1500 to 1637, he said that Great Britain was unable to rely on the data relating to Spanish or Venezuelan control, and was compelled to fall back upon the discovery and circumnavigation, so-called, of the unit of Guiana, Venezuela, he said, argued that Guiana was a defined area, that Spain had discovered that defined area, and had taken part of it in the name of the whole, taking such possession as to entitle it to the whole.

In minute detail Sir Richard reviewed the work of the various explorers upon whom Venezuela relied, claiming they were not relevant to the territory of Guiana, and adding that the statements made before the United States Commission must not be used in argument against Great Britain, as frequent deductions were made which were totally unsupported, as Justice Brewer, a former member of that commission, would doubtless remember.

According to Sir Richard Webster, the first explorer who really reached Guiana was De Berrio, and his expedition was intended, Sir Richard added, to apply to a different part of the country and for a different object than that alleged by Venezuela, who sought to apply it to a small district. He protested against the expedition in question being "pieced on" so as to establish this "so-called Spanish title," further asserting that "it had failed miserably, as both the Dutch and Spanish historians agreed that there was only one Spanish settlement on the Orinoco before 1720."

As to the Spanish coasting voyages, Sir Richard said the Spaniards occasionally traded, but the Dutch traded and settled. By the truce of 1609 the Dutch position was known and acknowledged by Spain, and, as Motley, the historian, had stated, "the orange flag of the republic was to float over all America from Manhattan Island to the shores of Brazil and the Straits of Magellan, provided Philip had not ships and soldiers to vindicate with the sword that sovereignty which Spanish swords and genius had once acquired."

Continuing, the British counsel claimed that discovery when not followed by occupation was of no value as the basis of title, inasmuch as nations had never consented to the contrary doctrine. Discovery, if accompanied by a certified or notorious intention to acquire, gave a prior opportunity of acquiring, which opportunity it would be a violation of the comity of nations to interfere with prematurely.

The occupation of vacant parts of the world, treated as not in the possession of a distinct owner, was not a case of transfer of possession, for there were no parties between whom such a convention could pass. Guiana was vacant. The Dutch settled and controlled it, while the Spaniards held one miserable spot on the Orinoco, which could not control the huge district lying between the Orinoco and the Essequibo.

Sir Richard Webster then detailed the exploits of the Dutch in conjunction with Sir Walter Raleigh, bringing his argument up to the year 1637.

Lord Chief Justice Russell caused an amusing diversion when Sir Richard Webster, in the course of his argument, described the cannibalistic attacks at San Thomé. He asked Sir Richard if the latter did not know that this was a libelous statement. Sir Richard replied that he could not vouch personally for its accuracy, but it was good history.

The commission adjourned at 4 o'clock until to-morrow.

GUIANA TREATY COMPLETED.

Draft of Reciprocity Measure Is Submitted for Approval.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The reciprocity treaty for British Guiana has been completed, and copies of the final draft have been forwarded to London and Guiana for approval. This was a precautionary step, although no doubt is felt as to the approval. The treaty will be signed by Mr. Kasson and Mr. Tower, representing the two Governments.

The details of the Guiana treaty, like those of the Barbados, are withheld from publication until the treaties are submitted to the Senate. In well-informed quarters, however, the understanding prevails that in the Barbados treaty 12 per cent. was the basis of reduction allowed by the United States. The Dingley tariff law allows no more than a 20 per cent. reduction of the regular duties.

THE VENERABLE SENATE.

Average Age of the Eighty-six Members Is About Fifty-six Years and Six Months.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Senate of the United States that will meet at the opening of the Fifty-sixth Congress will be a body of mature men. The average age of its 86 members is 56 years and 6 months, or a little more. The aggregate years of these 86 men are 4,864. The oldest Senator is Edmund Winston Pettus of Alabama, who is 78, and the youngest Senator is Marion Butler of North Carolina, who is 36.

Alabama has two venerable Senators. Senator Morgan, who is the senior Senator, is the junior of Senator Pettus by three years, being 75. Connecticut comes next, with Senator Hawley, aged 73, and O. H. Platt, whose age is 72. Iowa keeps her two aged Senators, both of whom maintain their efficiency with years, Senator Allison being 74 and Senator Gear 70 years of age. There are no other States represented by two Senators both having more than threescore and ten years, but Vermont has Proctor at 68 and Ross at 73, Ross being about ten years younger than Senator Morrill, whom he succeeded.

Several States besides those mentioned have Senators more than 70 years old. Cullom of Illinois is past 70, Hoar of Massachusetts is past 75, Stewart of Nevada is 72, and Bate of Tennessee is 74, as near as can be ascertained from the data accessible here, as he does not give his birth-year in the autobiography he furnishes to the Congressional Directory.

In some of the States the Senators have been matched very closely so far as ages are concerned. One of the Senators from Florida is 50 and the other is 51. One Senator from Louisiana is 64 and his colleague is 62. In Michigan one Senator is 61 and his associate is 62. There is but two years' difference in the ages of the New Hampshire Senators, Chandler being 64 and Gallinger 62. The New York Senators are but one year apart, Depew being 65 and Platt 66. The West Virginia Senators, Elkins and Scott, are each 58 years of age. Spooner of Wisconsin and his new colleague, Quarles, are about the same age, and each touches the average age, being 56.

The "young men" of the Senate, those below the average of 56 years and 6 months are twenty-two in number. As already mentioned, Butler of North Carolina is the "baby" of the Senate, at 36. The next oldest is Beveridge of Indiana, who is 37. Penrose of Pennsylvania and McLaurin of South Carolina have each just passed 39. North Carolina has the youngest pair of Senators in the body, the elder of the two, Senator Pritchard being only 42.

The figures do not always fairly indicate the condition of physical and mental efficiency of the men in the Senate. Some of the Senators who have turned 70 are more vigorous than other Senators who have five years yet to live to reach the patriarchal age. Senator Platt of Connecticut, who is 72, is to all appearance about the same man, in the Senate and out of it, that he was fifteen years ago. Senator Frye of Maine, who has passed 68, ages but slowly, and his speech is as earnest and as vociferous when he is stirred as it ever was. Senator Jones of Nevada, who is apparently much younger than his colleague, Mr. Stewart, is really only three years younger, but Jones's 68 years have not brought him such a venerable wealth of whiskers as is worn by Stewart, who is hardy and active for a man of 72.

The 86 Senators may be classified by ages as follows:

75 and 80	2	50 and 55	18
70 and 75	9	45 and 50	12
65 and 70	8	40 and 45	5
60 and 65	17	35 and 40	4
55 and 60	11		

THE SAMOAN SETTLEMENT

Commissioners Have Recommended that Kingship be Abolished.

FAVOR HAVING A GOVERNOR

They Will Probably Leave Apia June 28—Chief Justice Chambers Will Remain.

APIA, Samoan Islands, June 14, via Auckland, New Zealand, June 21.—Mataafa has surrendered 1,850 rifles and the lovalists have given up 2,000. After June 20 a heavy penalty will be enforced upon natives found with rifles in their possession. Mataafa promises to turn in more weapons.

The natives have returned to their homes. Malietoa Tanus was recognized as King by the Commissioners of the three powers, and the decision of Chief Justice Chambers in the matter of the Kingship was proclaimed valid and binding. Malietoa Tanus then abdicated in favor of the Commissioners, who appointed a provisional Government, consisting of the Consuls of the three powers, empowering a majority to act in all cases where unanimity is not required by the Berlin treaty.

Chief Justice Chambers continues to hold office, and the various municipal officials are confirmed. Dr. Wilhelm Solf has been authorized to act as President of the Municipality of Apia. The Commissioners expect to leave on June 28, but they have requested Chief Justice Chambers to remain. Their report recommends the abolition of the Kingship and the Presidency of Apia and the appointment of a Governor, with a legislative council consisting of three nominees of the interested powers, assisted by a native House.

Under this scheme the Governor would have a veto over general and municipal laws; the members would be heads of departmental heads; consular, diplomatic, and judicial functions would be abolished; revenue would be raised by an increase of duties and a diminution of the poll tax; the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court would be increased; the municipality, under a Mayor and Council, would be extended, and the Post Office would be under the general Government.

The British cruiser Porpoise, Capt. Sturdee, left, via Fiji, on June 8. Apia and the country round about are resuming normal conditions. Americans and British express satisfaction at the decision of the Commissioners.

Among the Germans it is rumored that Dr. Solf will be the administrator in the new native Government.

LONDON, June 22.—The correspondent of The Times at Apia, Samoan Islands, under date of June 13, says: "Although considerable success has attended the labors of the Commissioners, it cannot be said that the outlook for the immediate future is altogether satisfactory. In order to secure unanimity, the Commissioners have followed to a perilous extent a policy of compromise, with the result that many conclusions at which they have arrived are inconsistent and displeasing to all parties.

"The only completely satisfactory features are the disarmament and disbandment of the natives, the resignation of Malietoa Tanus, and the abolition of the Kingship. These incidents greatly relieve the tension and modify the fears of another outbreak; but the proclamation of a Provisional Government is keenly criticised by natives and whites alike.

"During the absence of Herr Rose, the German Consul, his duties will be in the hands of Herr Grunow, the Vice Consul, while a Deputy Commissioner will undertake the duties of the British Consul, Mr. Maxse. I have the best reason to believe that the Commissioners will take early action to secure the retirement of the present Chief Justice and the American Consul, Mr. Osborn, although no definite decision has been reached. As there are many delicate matters awaiting consideration, it is very doubtful whether the Commissioners will be able to leave by the end of this month."

ADMIRAL KAUTZ FROM SAMOA.

Arrives at San Francisco and Says He Has Done His Duty.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia arrived here today from Apia, via Honolulu. The homeward voyage was not a fast one for the reason that the Philadelphia's bottom is very foul from long service. On board the cruiser are the bodies of Lieut. Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, who lost their lives in the fight between the Mataafans and the combined forces of the American and British seamen.

Admiral Kautz is in command of the cruiser, and he reiterates that he has done his duty in the matter of the Samoan troubles, and he believes he has been subjected to much unjust criticism in certain quarters.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF GIRLS.

International Congress to Suppress "White Slave Traffic" Opens.

LONDON, June 21.—The International Congress called for the purpose of taking steps to suppress the so-called "White Slave Traffic," as the international traffic in girls is termed, opened here to-day under the Presidency of the Duke of Westminster. The Congress which has just assembled in London is the first organized attempt of the governments of Europe to act as guardians of their unprotected female subjects. There are about a hundred delegates. Emperor William of Germany has sent his Chamberlain, the Swedish Home Minister and Chief Justice are present, and the French, Russian and other governments are represented.

Anglo-German Commercial Treaty.

BERLIN, June 21.—The Reichstag to-day passed the third reading of the bill providing for the prolongation of the Anglo-German commercial treaty. Baron Heyl za Herrnsheim, National Liberal, had previously withdrawn the amendment, of which he gave notice June 17, "that the most favored nation treatment shall apply only to those parts of the British Empire which grant to the subjects and products of Germany the same advantages as are granted to the subjects and products of the most favored nation."

Mark Hanna in London.

LONDON, June 21.—United States Senator Mark Hanna, who arrived in this city this evening from Southampton, where he had disembarked from the American Line steamer St. Louis, expresses himself as having keenly enjoyed his first voyage to England. Mr. Hanna is suffering slightly from rheumatism, and after a few days in London he will go to Aix-les-Bains, where he hopes to derive benefit from an interval of absolute rest.

Opposition to the Spanish Budget.

LONDON, June 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The budget proposals of the Government are being bitterly opposed in nearly all the commercial centres. At Barcelona yesterday (Wednesday) 60,000 men demonstrated against the new taxes, and similar meetings of protest were held at Bilbao, Saragossa, and other points."

Mr. Kipling Arrives at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—The White Star liner, Teutonic, from New York, June 14, arrived here at 8:55 A. M. to-day. The health of Rudyard Kipling, who was among the passengers, improved during the voyage. He spoke highly of the kindness he had received from Americans.

Charing Cross Hospital Bazaar.

LONDON, June 21.—The Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) this afternoon opened the bazaar at Albert Hall in aid of the funds of the Charing Cross Hospital. Most of the well known people now in town were present.

More Troops for South Africa.

LONDON, June 22.—The Daily Mail says this morning that the Imperial Government has practically decided upon a gradual reinforcement of the British troops in South Africa up to a total increase of 40,000 men.

Kommers in Memory of Bismarck.

BERLIN, June 21.—A largely attended kommers was held here to-day by students of the university in memory of Bismarck. Telegrams were sent to Emperor William and Prince Herbert Bismarck.

GERMANY'S NEW ISLANDS.

Baron von Buelow Says It Is Hoped that Relations with America Will Become More Intimate.

BERLIN, June 21.—In the course of the discussion in the Reichstag to-day of the supplementary credits for the protectorates and the loan therefor, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, again defended the acquisition of the Spanish islands, which, he said, the Government had long favored, as it would tend to the development of Germany's old possessions. He added that he was no builder of castles in the air, but had proceeded quietly, soberly, and advisedly, as in the case of Kiao-Chau, and asserted he was justified in assuming that the new possessions would prove most valuable commercially. German industry and German enterprise would in those regions be able to advance under much more favorable conditions. The islands, he explained, were admirably suited for cultivation, and might in time to come be bases for commercial intercourse between Asia, South America, and Germany. From the outset, the Minister also said, Germany could dispense with the costly military establishments of Spain.

In the course of his remarks Baron von Buelow said:

"We hold it to be our first duty to see that our relations with other powers are undisturbed by the new acquisition, and hope that our relations with the immediate neighbors of the islands namely, the Americans and Japanese, will only become more intimate. We have not thought of placing ourselves in opposition to the Americans in the South Pacific, and we as little wish to prejudice American interests as America contemplates injuring us without cause or reason.

"We shall meet the active and talented Japanese with sincere sympathy. There is no reason why, on the basis of mutual fairness and respect, the powers interested in those regions should not, side by side, forward the works of peace and civilization. We hope, through the treaty which harmoniously ends political and economic differences, that the relations between the Germans and Spaniards will become of the friendliest description. The business concluded with Spain is an honorable transaction, in which neither has bested the other. For Spain the islands were only the remnants of a ruined building. To us they are the pillars of the arch of a new fabric with a great future, please God."

The Reichstag passed the second reading of the credit for the purchase of the islands, with the loan bill and the commercial convention with Spain attached.

Herr Liebknecht, Socialist, was called to order for declaring the Government would be much better employed in "removing the terrible evils existing at home" and for saying that the colonial policy of the Ministers was "ridiculous and despicable."

C. M. DEPEW, JR., WAS ILL.

Senator-Elect Depew Went to Brussels, but Found His Son Convalescent.

LONDON, June 21.—Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew was hurriedly summoned to Brussels yesterday evening. His son was suddenly taken seriously ill there yesterday afternoon.

BRUSSELS, June 21.—Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew arrived here to-day from London. He found his son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., suffering from the effects of a severe attack of congestion of the liver, but now convalescent. Both father and son will return to London on June 25, and will leave London for the United States July 1.

OXFORD HONORARY DEGREES.

Conferred on Lord Kitchener and Mr. Rhodes Amid Great Enthusiasm.

OXFORD, England, June 21.—The honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred to-day upon Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, Cecil Rhodes, and the Earl of Elgin, former Viceroy of India, and others.

The greatest interest was taken in the event, owing to the fact that a number of the dons had been opposed to conferring a degree upon Mr. Rhodes, on account of the prominent manner in which his name was mentioned in connection with the Jameson raid. The opposition was generally regarded as partisan and as a political movement.

The Duke and Duchess of York were among those present in the Sheldonian Theatre, where the degrees were conferred. The theatre was thronged, and there was an imposing procession from Corpus Christi College, some of the new doctors wearing their robes and Lord Kitchener being in uniform.

The undergraduates gave to Lord Kitchener and Mr. Rhodes a wildly enthusiastic reception. A couple of students threw down their gowns for Mr. Rhodes to walk over. After the ceremony Mr. Rhodes was greeted with cries of: "How about Krüger?" and other topical allusions.

FOR BRITISH DEFENSE WORKS.

Mr. Davitt Criticises the War Office's Request for £4,000,000.

LONDON, June 21.—When the House of Commons went into committee to-day on the Military Works Loan bill, the Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, George Wyndham, moved a resolution authorizing the introduction of a bill providing a loan of £4,000,000, repayable in yearly installments, for defense works, barracks, and rifle ranges at home and abroad.

Mr. Wyndham explained that this was merely a continuation of the policy laid down by the Military Works Loan act of 1897, and pointed out that all British seaborne commerce converged at a point between Cape Clear and Ushant, necessitating strategic harbors of refuge, all of which must be defended by heavy guns. In this manner and on other works, he explained, it was proposed to spend £1,000,000, and on barracks the sum of £2,770,000, including £40,000 for Halifax. The balance would be devoted to the expenses of new situations. Wei-Hai-Wei would absorb £130,000.

After other members had criticised or supported Mr Wyndham's motion, Michael Davitt, Irish Nationalist, member for South Mayo, opposed it, saying he objected especially to the expenditures at Halifax, Bermuda, and Jamaica, as being altogether unnecessary. "At present," he said, "the Governments of Great Britain and the United States are engaged in exchanging diplomatic love messages, yet these proposed guns are to be pointed at our Anglo-Saxon cousins."

Continuing, Mr. Davitt said if the Government was sincere in its professions of love and friendship it was acting perfidiously and insincerely in making these fortifications on the Atlantic Coast.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 241 to 66.

Pullman Cars for England.

LONDON, June 21.—The Midland Railway Company has ordered four sleeping cars from the Pullman Palace Car Company of Chicago.

What to Read This Summer.

ONE HUNDRED BOOKS. The best in a year's literature, each book reviewed as a guide to readers. See THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of June 24th, thirty-two pages, double the usual size. Sold in Greater New York with Saturday's NEW YORK TIMES for ONE CENT. A notable number; many signed articles, and among the features these:

ALICE MEYNELL—Departed Vogue of the Essay: Mrs. Meynell's brilliant examples of it; by JOEL BENTON.

BURNS AND SCOTT—Heroines of theirs who lived in America; by Gen. JAMES GRANT WILSON.

THE ASTORS IN LITERATURE—William Waldorf Astor's paper on the Founder of His Family; other Astors who have been authors; by Mrs. SHERWOOD.

TWO MEN OF THE PAST—Biographies of Henry A. Wise of Virginia and Oliver P. Morton of Indiana; reviewed by the Rev. Dr. FRANCIS E. MARSTEN.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S DEVOTED LIFE—Revelations of its completeness.

DAUDET'—An estimate of his genius; by WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

MR. AND MRS. R. H. STODDARD—Their home, their life, and their treasures.

LETTERS FROM READERS—An extended array of correspondence on a variety of literary and art topics.

WILLIS'S IDLEWILD—Destruction the place has escaped; a recent visit; by EDGAR MAYHEW BACON.

"THE INTELLECTUAL LIFE"—Hamerton's book of many years ago, which is still read, and ought to be read more; by A. BLACKWOOD.

ENGINEERING BOOKS—A group of recent and important volumes reviewed by J. JAMES R. CROES.

Notes and News—Items gathered during the week from the publishing houses.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will here offer the largest amount of good reading matter ever sold for one cent. THE SATURDAY REVIEW is read in literary circles everywhere. As a source of literary news it stands alone. Its place is unique in journalism.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was sailing day, but the ships did not take away many fashionable people. The Count and Countess di Conturbia were among those who sailed. Others were Mr. and Mrs. James Elverson of Philadelphia, and Mr. Thomas Hugh Kelly. Mr. Eugene Kelly has leased a very beautiful country place on the Thames, and his brother will pass a part of his Summer there.

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Quite a number of New York people have adopted Murray Bay as a place to pass the Summer. It is on the lower St. Lawrence, and the particular village which has found favor is Point à Pic. At this place Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Suydam, Mrs. Robert C. Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. Benoni Lockwood, Mrs. Rhinelander Jones, and Miss Beatrix Jones have formed quite a New York colony. The bathing and fishing are excellent, and the life is in the open, with now and then a dance at which are met many of the Montreal people to whom Murray Bay has been a species of Newport for years.

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To-morrow being Harvard Class Day, there will be many New Yorkers at Cambridge. Mr. Walter Livingston Cutting will give a spread at which are expected Gen. and Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. Arthur Cumnock, and the Misses Cutting, and Mr. James A. Burden, who has won such fame in college athletics, will have another. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloan at Lenox, will have a party for this entertainment. Many people will also go from Newport.

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Rumors have been quite persistent for some time regarding the engagement of Mrs. Carley Havemeyer to Mr. Fred Beach. No information will be given by the parties interested on the subject. It is one of the on dits simply, and as such merits notice. It is not authoritative at present. Mrs. Havemeyer is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Moes. Her husband was a son of the late Theodore Havemeyer. He was found dead at his country place near Rosiyn, a little over a year ago. He had a pistol in his hand, a shot had been heard, and the ball had lodged in his brain. He had been looking over his firearms that afternoon, and a jury brought in a verdict of death by accidental shooting. Mrs. Havemeyer has been living at Westbury, where she has a cottage. She is a very beautiful young woman. Mr. Beach has for years been considered one of the handsomest unmarried men in New York. He has been known by the name of "Beauty" Beach. He is somewhat over forty, and a member of many clubs, and an intimate friend of William K. Vanderbilt.

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The Mineola Fair attracted a few of the Hempstead and Westbury people yesterday. The races at Sheepshead were not well attended from a society point of view. There are a few young people who are yet remaining at their country places near Hempstead. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard are among these. Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Stevens have visiting them Mrs. Stevens's mother, Mrs. Benjamin F. Horwitz.

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The last rumor which disposes of the hand of Miss Goelet is that she will marry the Prince Henri d'Orleans, the brother of the Duc d'Orleans. The Prince Henri d'Orleans is the explorer, and somewhat of a favorite with the French people. Like his whole family he is very wealthy and most conservative, although slightly more democratic in his ways. His marriage to Miss Goelet would be a very surprising occurrence, even if she would accept him. The question of her religion alone would prevent any marriage. It was this which prohibited the marriage of his sister and the late Duke of Clarence. The Prince d'Orleans family are sticklers for rank, and such a match, notwithstanding how charming and beautiful the bride, would not meet with their approval. It may be dismissed as a silly Summer story.

***

Yesterday was the last of the three days during which the University Club extended its hospitalities to the clubs which had opened their doors to them during their moving. The Princeton Club has now announced that it is on a running basis, and it has followed the example of the fraternity organizations and has established a table d'hote dinner.

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James B. Taller, whose marriage to Miss Clara Moss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Moss, is to take place Thursday, June 29, at Islip, the country home of the bride's parents, will give his farewell bachelor dinner on Monday evening, June 26, at Delmonico's. There will be ten covers.

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Mrs. Jules Reynal, who left town last week, is now at Narragansett Pier, where she will remain a few days longer before returning to New York on her way to White Plains.

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At the Holland House yesterday there were registered ex-Gov. Black and Mrs. George W. Childs of Washington.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 21.—Rabbi H. P. Mendez of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue of New York, with his family, has arrived here for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton L. Winthrop, Jr., will pass the entire season with Mr. Winthrop's father, Edgerton L. Winthrop, in Bellevue Avenue.

Mr. Honoré Palmer has arrived for the season.

Prince Cantacuzene of Russia, whose engagement to Miss Grant was recently announced, will have completed his military duty for the year in the latter part of August and will then cross the Atlantic to come here as the guest of Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Mrs. R. S. Fowler entertained at dinner this evening.

O. H. P. Belmont has gone to New York for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. William Page Thompson have gone to New York.

Col. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") was entertained by his friends of the cottage colony to-day and he entertained quite a number of the cottagers on the show grounds.

The ladies of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the First Presbyterian Church will hold a strawberry festival from 4 to 10 P. M. to-day.

Mrs. Charles A. Whitney of New Orleans, who has taken the Pumpelly cottage for the season, has arrived.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt of New York is the guest of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Taylor and Miss Taylor have arrived for the season.

J. Ellis Hoffman is the guest of Mr. Harold Brown.

Mrs. Thomas Howard of New York is the guest of her mother, Mrs. William Post.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Pond have arrived at their cottage.

The Casino register includes Medical Inspector C. A. Siegfried, United States Navy; J. Thatcher, E. Jenkins, and Mr. Ross R. Winans.

Mrs. W. A. Woodward of New York has arrived at Pinard Cottage No. 1 for the season, with her son, W. A. Woodward, Jr., of Harvard.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden will entertain at luncheon to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Child and family of New York have arrived at their cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer and Miss Grant have arrived at Beaulieu.

Mrs. Admiral Baldwin entertained at luncheon this afternoon at Snug Harbor.

The Misses Converse are at the Greer cottage for the Summer.

Gordon McKay was among those who entertained at dinner this evening.

Judge Boose and Miss Boose of New York have arrived at the Gardner House for the season.

Capt. Woodbury Kane and Mr. Arthur T. Kemp went to Bristol this afternoon to look over the Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll went to Bristol to-day on the Navahoe.

Mrs. C. E. Perkins is entertaining her daughter, Mrs. Beaumont, wife of Admiral Beaumont of the British Navy.

Miss Baldwin is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. W. A. Woodward at Pinard Cottage No. 1.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has arrived at her cottage in Portsmouth for the season.

WILD WEST AMUSES NEWPORT.

Deadwood Coach Carries Well-Known Passengers During Attack.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 21.—The cottage colony attended the exhibition of the Wild West Show to-day in large numbers. In fact, the exhibition attracted about all of the cottagers, and, socially, Newport was very dull.

The feature of the performance was the attack on the Deadwood coach by the Indians, during which the spectators were interested in learning the identity of the coach passengers, and found them to be Mr. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Miss DeBarli, all of whom appeared to enjoy their exciting experience, while the Indians appeared to use more ammunition than usual, and enjoyed the feature more, owing to the presence of Buffalo Bill's friends in the coach.

When the crowd discovered the identity of the passengers a mighty cheer went up. One of the Indians in the attack galloped up to the coach, and in realistic attitude aimed his spear at Mr. Belmont, who parried the supposed blow with his cane, and the Indian laughingly galloped away.

While the Wild West procession was passing along Bellevue Avenue this morning, Capt. Woodbury Kane, formerly of the Rough Riders, was seen in his carriage by the detachment of the Rough Riders now with the show, and upon recognizing him the detachment gave three hearty cheers for their former Captain.

During the afternoon several of the Rough Riders visited the grave of Lieut. William Tiffany at the Island Cemetery.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Keating—Murphy.

Miss Mary Loretta Murphy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Murphy, of 24 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, was married yesterday in All Saints' Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, to Stephen Henry Keating, a son of James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Richard Keefe of Tompkins Cove, N. Y., a cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Father Power, rector of All Saints' Church, and the Rev. J. Crowley. The bride, who wore a gown of white satin, with a court train, trimmed with duchesse lace, was attended by her sister, Miss Kathryn Keating, the maid of honor, and by Miss Mary Early and Miss Therese Hanlon, as bridesmaids. John David Creamer was best man, and the ushers were Dr. John J. Keating, a brother of the groom; Andrew Ernest Foye, George Alcott, and John J. Murphy, a brother of the bride. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents. The couple will make a three months' trip through the West.

Heinroth—Jackson.

Charles Heinroth, son of Theodore Heinroth, and Miss Blanche Regina Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Jackson, were married last evening at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. The Rev. Percy S. Grant, assisted by the Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 20 Charles Street. The bride was attired in white satin and wore a tulle veil fastened with a diamond pin. Her flowers were white sweetpeas. Miss Edna J. Peard and Miss M. Pauline Mazzur were bridesmaids. Their gowns were of pink silk trimmed in ribbon and fancy chiffon. Two pink roses were the coiffure ornaments of each, and they carried bouquets of the same flowers. George E. Castelo was best man, and the ushers were William H. Jackson, brother of the bride; Edward Quist, Thomas A. Keating, and Dr. George F. M. Lamont.

Esselstyn—McDermott.

The marriage of Miss Jeannie McDermott of Richmond, S. I., and Willard Esselstyn of New Dorp, took place yesterday at noon in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Richmond, the Rev. Thomas S. Yocum, D. D., rector of the church, officiating. The bride wore white crêpe de chine, with tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of Bridal roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Juliet and Miss Katherine Seaman. They were attired in gowns of white organdie over pink, with large white hats, and carried pink parasols. The maid of honor was Miss Foote of Manhattan, who wore white organdie over pink silk. The best man was Benjamin Wilton of New Brighton. The bride was given away by Miss Emily Benham, a sister of the late Rear Admiral Benham, with whom she lived. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Miss Benham on the Freshkill Road, Richmond and late in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Esselstyn left on their wedding tour.

Newcombe—Champlin.

The marriage of Andrew Bache Newcombe and Miss Marion Howard Champlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart Champlin of 69 West Ninety-third Street, took place yesterday noon in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street. The Rev. Dr. Christian performed the ceremony. The bride's gown was of white taffeta, draped with mousseline de sole. Instead of a veil she wore a white tulle hat ornamented with tips. Her flowers were white sweet peas. Miss Eleanor Arninger of Baltimore, who was the bride's maid of honor, was in white Swiss, trimmed with ribbon and lace. Her rough straw hat was ornamented in front with a bunch of white lilacs, and about the brim with a ruffle of lace. She carried a bouquet of white sweet peas. Charles M. Newcombe was his brother's best man. The ushers were Edgar A. Slote, Louis B. Ostrander, Clarence Berry, and J. B. Smull.

Rosenzweig—Silberstein.

Miss Mariamne Silberstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Silberstein of 442 Lenox Avenue, was married last evening at Carnegie Hall to Joseph Rosenzweig. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, D. D., assisted by the Rev. M. Maisner, in the presence of about 500 guests. The bride, who wore a gown of white satin and duchesse lace, with a tulle veil, was attended by two of her classmates, Miss Florence Smith and Miss Edna Emanuel, who wore gowns of pink satin and carried shower bouquets of Bridesmaid roses. The ushers were Solomon Silberstein and Abraham Silberstein, brothers of the bride, and Alfred Rosenzweig and Max Rosenzweig, brothers of the bridegroom. Supper and a reception followed. The couple will make an extended trip through the West.

Holland—Gaines.

Dr. John Arnold Holland of Cold Spring, N. Y., and Miss Cecilia Gaines, President of the Odd Volumes Club and ex-President of the Woman's Club of Jersey City, and also of the New Jersey State Federation, were married yesterday at the home of the bride's mother, 208 Summit Avenue, Jersey City. The Rev. Edward L. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. Gerdsen of New York officiated. The bride was attired in white silk, trimmed with silver applique and duchesse lace. She carried Bridal roses. Miss Nellie Holland was maid of honor and Miss Helen Hunter flower girl. Only the immediate relatives were present. A wedding breakfast followed, after which the couple left on an extended wedding tour. They will make their home at Cold Spring.

Agnew—Proctor.

Robert N. Agnew of Toronto, Canada, and Miss Maude M. Proctor, doughter of Mrs. William Henry Proctor, were married yesterday afternoon in Calvary Church. The Rev. J. Lewis Parkes performed the ceremony. The bride, who wore white satin, with tulle veil, and carried white roses, was given away by her uncle, Charles A. Kennedy of Boston. Mrs. Howard Amory, her sister's matron of honor, was costumed in gray embroidered faille. Her hat to match was ornamented with white roses. Pink roses formed her bouquet. Albert Steinbach of Baltimore was best man. The ushers were Howard Amory and Mr. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Agnew will spend their honeymoon traveling in Canada.

Hagar—Breck.

The wedding of Marshall Spring Hagar and Miss Juliet Breck, daughter of the late Charles J. Breck, took place yesterday at noon in the chantry of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, the Rev. Dr. Lubeck officiating. A wedding breakfast limited to the immediate families of the couple followed at the home of the bride's mother, at 104 West Eighty-fifth Street. The bride was gowned in gray grenadine over white silk. She wore a hat formed of white roses and carried similar flowers, mingled with valley lilies. She was given away by her brother, Augustus H. Skellin was best man, and the bride's brother, Charles J. Breck, was the usher.

Holbrook—Meding.

Miss Grace Augusta Meding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Meding of 132 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was married yesterday afternoon at the home of her parents to I. Standish Holbrook. The Rev. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, performed the ceremony. The bride's attendant was her sister, Miss Alice Foster Meding. Miss Edith Sommers was flower girl, and Stewart Murray Meding, brother of the bride, best man. The ushers were Morris Altman, Gustave Holbrook, brother of the bridegroom; Dr. C. B. Meding, and George Brown.

McGuire—Keller.

Miss Emma Keller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Keller of 342 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, was married last evening at the home of her parents to Dr. Augustin C. McGuire, son of the late Judge McGuire of this city. The Rev. Father Taylor performed the ceremony. Miss Estelle Keller was the maid of honor. Daniel McGuire was best man, and the ushers were Joseph H. McGuire, Frank J. Keller, Dr. F. T. Robeson, George Smith, A. Fogarty, and R. E. Keller. A reception followed the ceremony.

Pettit—Illig.

The marriage of Miss Ida Veronica Illig, daughter of Mrs. Marie A. Illig of 442 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, and George Saddington Pettit, also of that borough, took place last evening at the home of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Kent, pastor of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Edwin P. Collins. Mr. and Mrs. Pettit will live on the Shore Road, Bay Ridge.

Dunkly—Ackerman.

Miss Clara Estelle Ackerman, daughter of Mrs. Clara Estelle Ackerman, of 50 Downing Street, Brooklyn, and Arthur P. Dunkly, also of that borough, were married yesterday at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride. Miss Edith May Ackerman, sister of the bride, was her attendant. Dr. William H. Campbell acted as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Nies.

Phillips—Miller.

ANNANDALE, N. J., June 21.—The wedding of Miss Harriet Simkins Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Holiday Miller of this place, and Thomas J. Phillips took place at the home of the bride's parents this afternoon. The Rev. Henry Bacon Allen, minister of the Reformed Church of this town performed the ceremony. The bride was attired in white silk and carried a bunch of white roses. The couple entered the parlor together, accompanied by a little flower girl, Marion Ferris Allen, daughter of the officiating clergyman. The wedding march, Lohengrin's Bridal Chorus, was beautifully rendered by Miss Marion S. Fritts, who played the piano; Miss Mabel Hulsizer and Miss May Frace of Clinton, who played the violin. The house was decorated with palms, potted and cut flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips will live at High Bridge, N. J., where Mr. Phillips is connected with the Taylor Iron and Steel Works.

Ward—Flannagan.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 21.—Miss May Flannagan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Flannagan of West Fifth Street, was married this evening in St. Mary's Church, to Charles Joseph Ward of Clinton Avenue, by the Rev. Father Smyth. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Flannagan, sister of the bride, and Miss Annie Lenahan of New York. The maid of honor was Miss Loretto Flannagan, sister of the bride. The best man was Thomas Rielly of Brooklyn. The ushers were Joseph W. Winters, Charles J. Smith, Frank M. Bush, Herbert Parks, George Allen of Brooklyn, and George Tobin of Plainfield. The couple will live on Clinton Avenue, this city.

Hunt—Butler.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., June 21.—Lieut. Irvin Leland Hunt, Nineteenth United States Infantry, and Miss Annie C. Butler were married at noon to-day at the home of the bride's parents, in Highland Falls, by Archdeacon T. Thomas of the Holy Innocents' Church. Only the immediate friends of the family were present. The groom's regiment has been ordered to Manila, and he expects to start for San Francisco in a short time. The Lieutenant and his bride left on an afternoon train for Boston.

Hyde—Davis.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 21.—The marriage of Miss Ruby Trask Davis and Thomas Wason Hyde, son of H. S. Hyde, was solemnized at St. Paul's Universalist Church at high noon to-day. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Flint M. Bissell. A wedding breakfast followed at the bride's home, 61 Avon Place. Both the bride and groom are popular young people and are well connected socially.

AT TERRACE GARDEN.

Good Music and an Attractive Scene Draw Many People.

A bower of tender green, where globes of light of many colors shine like luminous fruit amid the foliage, is one of the "Summer night" attractions at the Terrace Garden, Lexington Opera House, of which Michael Heumann is lessee and manager. In this "soft retreat of sylvan splendor," as the posters aptly call it, an appreciative audience nightly disposes itself at little tables, discusses drinks, soft and otherwise, but cooling, and listens to a concert given by a detachment of the Twenty-second Regiment Band, under the leadership of Paul Henneberg, assistant conductor to Victor Herbert. The programme, which is changed every night, is invariably excellent. That of last night, for instance, comprised such tuneful numbers as Wagner's "Entrance to 'Rienzi,'" the overture to "La Gazza Ladra," (Rossini,) and selections from "Pinafore," (Sullivan.) "Robert le Diable," (Meyerbeer,) and Herbert's "The Serenade" and "The Fortune Teller."

Around the bower are balconies, also provided with little tables, for the accommodation of those unable to find places on the floor or who prefer to view the pretty scene from an elevation. To the right of the bower the visitor ascends a few steps to a spacious ballroom with well polished floor, where, between the selections of the Twenty-second Regiment Band, an orchestra discourses dance music for the benefit of the devotees of Terpsichore.

Other attractions include a restaurant, café, and bar. In fact, the Terrace Garden is one of the most enjoyable places in the city in which to while away a Summer evening.

ANNIE RUSSELL RETURNS HOME.

Her English Tour Cut Short by Sudden Illness.

Annie Russell, the well-known American actress, whose recent sudden illness in London caused the abrupt abandonment of her projected English starring tour in "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," returned to this country yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic. On the same steamer was Miss Ida Conquest, who was to have taken the second most important female rôle in the play. Dates had been booked by Manager Frohman for an extended English season when Miss Russell's health broke down before the initial performance of the play could be given, and it was rumored more than once that Miss Russell would die.

The actress showed the effects of her illness yesterday, but maintained that her health was improving rapidly.

"The English papers greatly exaggerated my illness," said Miss Russell, "some of them saying that I was suffering from brain fever and all sorts of terrible maladies. I was simply attacked with nervous prostration and am now greatly improved, and will certainly be ready to begin my season in New York in November, of course. I am greatly disappointed in not having had the opportunity of presenting "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle" in London, but I will appear next Winter in two new plays, one of which will be presented in London. I am not at liberty to describe these plays, as Manager Frohman has not yet secured the British rights for them, but I can say that both plays have strong parts and I think are suited to my style of portrayal. I can say that one of the plays is by Sydney Grundy."

Miss Russell said that her physicians had ordered her to Switzerland, but that she had come to America instead. She said she wanted to spend a few weeks with her mother in Short Hills, N. J., and would later go to her own villa on the coast of Maine. Miss Conquest left for her home in Boston.

LOTTA CRABTREE IS SUED.

Manager Banta Asks $2,000 of the Actress on an Old Contract.

Lotta Crabtree was defendant in a suit on trial before Justice Fursman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, in which David A. Banta, a theatrical manager, seeks to recover $2,000 that he asserts is due him by reason of a breach of contract on the part of the actress. To the theatrical public the defendant is better known simply as Lotta.

Mr. Banta claims that on July 1, 1892, the defendant told him that she again desired to take a company on the road, and asked him to accept the management of the company. An alleged contract was entered into between them by which Banta was to receive $100 a week as manager. Banta says that he went ahead and arranged a route for the show and arranged other details. Subsequently, Banta claims, Lotta informed him that the proposed tour must be abandoned. Lotta claims that the proposed theatrical tour had to be abandoned on account of her illness. When she found that she could not take the company out, she says she gave Banta $300 in settlement of all claims which he might have against her. Miss Crabtree testified in her own behalf.

Charles Goldzier, counsel for the plaintiff, in addressing the jury, said he had the greatest admiration for Miss Crabtree. As proof of it he read the following lines, which he said he had composed during the lunch hour:

Oh, Lotta Crabtree, player fair,
With laughing eye and curling hair,
And face tnd form beyond compare,
Around your throat gracefully bare
Flashed row on row of diamonds rare.
Charmed by your look's hypnotic glare,
And that impish, ecquettish air,
The occupant of each plush chair
Hardly to stir or breathe did dare;
I know it well, for I was there.

The jury was directed to return a sealed verdict which will be handed in this morning.

DIVORCE FROM BETTINA GIRARD.

Justice Nash Will Grant Harrison J. W. Williams a Decree.

Bettina Girard, who is a daughter of the late Gen. Ordway, is defendant in an action for absolute divorce brought against her by Harrison J. W. Williams, who married her in September, 1893. She was divorced some years ago from Arthur Padelford. Miss Girard for the last few years has been in a sanitarium. Testimony was given before Justice Nash, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, that Miss Girard was living under the name of Mrs. Philip Schuyler

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

The Unbeaten Sadducee Won His Sixth Race Yesterday.

MAHER PLEADS HIS INNOCENCE

Filon d'Or, Admiration, Affect, Thomas Cat, and Forget Winners in Their Races.

H. R. Knapp, Andrew Miller, and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club meeting, acting on their own initiative, and not at the request of Maher, the deposed jockey, began an investigation as to the cause of Banastar's being practically left at the post in the race for the Suburban on Saturday last. At their request the jockey, Maher, appeared before them and gave his version of the trouble at the post and also of Banastar's similar misbehavior at the post in the Metropolitan, Toboggan, and Brooklyn Handicaps. He pleaded his innocence of any intention to be left at the post and told of his ambition and desire to win the race, and denied any wrongdoing. W. H. Clark, owner of the horse, told the committee of his suspicions about the jockey and of the reasons that led him to take the summary action he did. Mat Allen, trainer of the horse; C. J. Fitz Gerald, the starter, and Frank T. Hitchcock, the judge at the starting post, were also examined, and then the hearing was adjourned to a later date for a decision. This, it is expected, will be the turning of the whole matter over to The Jockey Club for final action. The proceedings were wholly secret, and none of the witnesses would talk about what they had to say before the inquisitors.

There seems to be trouble about making races for the high-class horses. During the Brooklyn Jockey Club meeting the fields were large. That was because the races were made for horses of the poorer class. The Coney Island Club makes its races for those of a better class, and has smaller fields in consequence. Trainers do not care to run their charges against horses they have no chance of beating, in their opinion, so they scratch their horses until there comes an easier race for them. That is why the fields have been so small in the last two racing days. Admiration's presence in the second race yesterday, as in a race on Monday, scared away most of the competitors. Yesterday, as on Monday, she had merely an exercise gallop to defeat the field that appeared against her. She won without an effort from Kirkwood yesterday at a mile, and Pirate M. beat The Kentuckian in the race for the third money.

This fear of Admiration has led the Coney Island Club to try and arrange a special race for three-year-olds at a mile and an eighth, in which Admiration and May Hempstead must start, or no race. The conditions are that the horses shall carry ten pounds below the scale, each to contribute $500 to a sweepstake to which the club will add $2,500, the winner to take all. It is understood that the owners of both the fillies are willing to arrange such a race, and an effort will be made to get some of the colts to run, though the committee of the club would probably not weep if only the two named should enter. The race is to be run Saturday, July 1, in case it is arranged for.

Filon d'Or won the opening dash very cleverly from Primate, with Momentum, the favorite, the third to finish. It was a lively betting event, with practically no favorite, even though Momentum was held at the shortest price in most of the books. Primate made most of the running, but Filon d'Or caught him at the last sixteenth pole and won rather handily.

Affect won the Rosebud Stakes for two-year-olds at five furlongs after she had bolted at "the elbow" in the Futurity track, at which point she had a big lead over the field. She had so much more speed than anything else in the field that she was able to make up the lost ground and win from Belle of Orleans, who ran straight, and was the only one near the winner at the finish. Prejudice, who snatched the third money from Fleuron by a head, was five lengths behind the leading pair.

Jeannot tried to make a runaway race of the handicap at a mile and an eighth, which followed, but quit to nothing in the stretch, and Thomas Cat, the favorite, won handily from Strathconan, who held on long enough to beat Jeannot for second honors.

In the Bay Hurdle race, which followed, Forget had the foot of the quartet at the weights. Though she apparently wanted to stop at the end of a mile and a half, Cochran managed to keep her going long enough to beat Premier for the money. Forget swerved badly in several of her jumps, and very narrowly escaped fouling her competitors.

The last race was a dash over the Futurity course for two-year-olds in which the vaunted California colt, Yellow Tail, made his first appearance in the East. He was not up to a hard race, however, and Sadducee, the favorite, won it, although he got away from his rider and swerved all over the stretch at the finish, McCue not being able to keep the horse straight. Gulden got the second money, and his jockey claimed after the race that he had been interfered with in his running by the swerving of Sadducee. The claim was not allowed, and the horses were placed as they finished. Yellow Tail could not get into the money, finishing a poor fourth, but this could hardly have been a true race for him. The race was the sixth consecutive victory for Sadducee, who has yet to be beaten.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for three-year-old and upward. Purse, $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. Six furlongs on main track. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—Filon d'Or, J. J. Hyland's ch. g., 3 years, by Rayon d'Or-Rides, 123 pounds, 3 to 1 and even ..... (Doggett)
2—Primate, W. H. Clark's ch. h., 4, 130, 3 to 1 and even ..... (Sims)
3—Momentum, Goughacres Stable's b. h., 3, 115, 12 to 5 ..... (McCue)

St. Clair, 3, 126, 3 to 1, (Turner,) and Havelack, 3, 112, 15 to 1, (Scherrer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won a drive by two lengths; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Admiration, Sydney Page's br. f., by Kingston-Hypocrite, 111 pounds, 1 to 3 and out ..... (Sims)
2—Kirkwood, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 116, 8 to 1 and even ..... (McCue)
3—Pirate M., H. Warnke's ch. c., 116, 20 to 1 ..... (Odom)

The Kentuckian, 111, 6 to 1, (H. Martin,) and Dan Cupid, 113, 200 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won very easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Rosebuds, a selling stake, for fillies two years old. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $30 each for starters, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:01.

1—Affect, John Daly's br. f., by His Highness-Easite, $2,500, 90 pounds, even and 2 to 5 ..... (McCue)
2—Belle of Orleans, J. J. McCafferty's b. f., by Longstreet-West Anna, 89, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Mitchell)
3—Prejudice, J. W. Colt's br. f., by Loyalist-Pride, 94, 7 to 1 ..... (Odom)

Fleuron, 94, 4 to 1, (O'Connor;) Brusquerie, 94, 8 to 1, (Wilson;) Marie Orendorf, 84, 40 to 1, (Thompson;) Belle of Lexington, 84, 100 to 1, (J. Callahan,) and Jhansi McKenna, 97, 50 to 1, (R. Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by three parts of a length; five lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each only $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:54 3-5.

1—Thomas Cat, W. C. Eustis's b. h., 5 years, by Musetto-The Cat, 112 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (O'Leary)
2—Strathconan, L. Elmore's ch. c., 3, 102, 13 to 5 and 4 to 5 ..... (McCue)
3—Jeannot, W. H. Clark's ch. h., 4, 107, 11 to 5 ..... (Odom)

Double Dummy, 5, 98, 20 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Connoisseur, aged, 111, 20 to 1, (R. Williams,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Bay Hurdle Race, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each for starters, or $5 if declared, of which $250 to the second and $150 to the third. Two miles over eight hurdles on turf. Time—3:51 2-5.

1—Forget, F. R. and T. Hitchcock's ch. m., 6 years, by Exile-Forever, 138 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5 ..... (Cochrane)
2—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. h., by Sir Modred-Premium, 6, 152, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10 .. (Owens)
3—Ben Eder, J. W. Colt's b. g., by Fonso-Workmate, 6, 152, 6 to 1 ..... (Finnigan)
4—Arquebus, T. J. Healey's b. g., by Maxim-Buscot, 4, 140, 7 to 2 ..... (Hogan)

Won in a drive by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. The Futurity course. Time—1:11.

1—Sadducee, Kensico Stable's ch. g., by Bathampton-Sadie, 114 pounds, 7 to 10 and out .. (McCue)
2—Gulden, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 117, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5 ..... (Sims)
3—Mark, Cheek, E. F. Sims's blk. c., 117, 7 to 1. (H. Martin)

Yellow Tail, 112, 5 to 1, (Bullman;) All Gold, 112, 100 to 1, (Doggett,) and Miss Dede, 109, 25 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; a similar distance between second and third.

PONDS EXTRACT
CURES INFLAMMATIONS AND HEMORRHAGES

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $400; selling. Five and a half furlongs on main track.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Ordeal	112	Uam Var	106
Chopin	111	Veracious	106
Ben Lodi	111	Florence Clark	106
Ed Tipton	111	Lady Exile	106
Meehanus	111	Camotop	106
Ineennamara	110	Tyran	103
Exit	106	Tourraine	103
May Landis	106	Haytime	103
Lepida	106	Disturber	102

Also eligible to start if any of the others are scratched:

College Boy	111	Prince of Wales	106
Havelock	111	Connover	103
Chappaqua	111	Pease	101
Ellerdale	111		

SECOND RACE.—The Zephyr Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Futurity course.

Flaunt	114	Primrose Day	106
Gonfalon	106	Red Path	106
Pasig	106	Killashandra	102

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Bannockburn	126	Howland	109
Central Trust	115	Thomas Cat	107
Merry Prince	112	Jefferson	106
Tragedian	111	George Boyd	106
Intrusive	110		

FOURTH RACE.—The Swift Stakes, for three-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Seven furlongs.

Dr. Eichberg	121	Lackland	111
Kinley Mack	116	Manlius	111
Fly By Night	116	Estaca	102
Cormorant	116	Millstream	98
Little Saint	116		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Home Crest	112	Goldane	102
Vohicer	108	Prestige	102
Big Gun	108	Pillager	102
Innovator	107	Mollie Newman	100
Alex	106	Gold Lack	100
Creeper	104	Be Be S.	99
Fluke	103	Tildy Ann	99
Mynheer	102	Her Ladyship	99

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; weights twenty-eight pounds above the scale; penalties and allowances. One mile on turf.

Swiftmas	134	Lansdale	118
Burela	131	Cleophus	116
Imperator	121	Rhinelander	114
Merlin	119	Clonsilla	114
Dr. Sharp	119	Maid of Harlem	100
Mazarine	118	Bon Ino	106

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. John Boone, 114 pounds, (E. Ross,) 4 to 1, won; Kalmia, 114, (Landry,) 60 to 1, second; Madietta, 112, (W. Jones,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:16¾. Three Bars, Lord Frazer, Corialis, Jim Flood, Chicopee, Van Brunt, and Heman also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Kilmarnock, 113 pounds, (J. Hill,) 6 to 5, won; Lew Kraft, 113, (Overton,) 10 to 1, second; John Yerkes, 113, (Britton,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:03¼. Highland, King Dellis, and Mittenthal also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Headley, 88 pounds, (C. Murphy,) 40 to 1, won; Synia, 81, (Talley,) 20 to 1, second; Provolo, 101, (L. Rose,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Abusive, Emma Smith, Vanessa, Lost Time, Douster Swivel, Diser, Belzara, Star Dust, and Pop Dixon also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a half; selling. Prosecutor, 108 pounds, (H. Wilson,) 6 to 5, won; True Light, 106, (Peterman,) 4 to 1, second; Countess Irma, 110, (J. Hill,) 7 to 1, third. Time—2:37¾. Ray H., Fresco, Babe Fields, Barton, Almante, Jacques, and Zufalig also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Aurea, 112 pounds, (J. Hill,) 7 to 2, won; Cassadean, 100, (Landry,) 8 to 1, second; Foneda, 102½, (E. Ross,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:03½. Larkspur, Little Veronica, Troubaline, Cheat, El Trovia, J. Lucille, Sinnemahone, Etta, and Linoto also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Allie Bell, 103 pounds, (J. Hill,) 4 to 5, won; Full Dress, 86, (Talley,) 10 to 1, second; Aureole, 95, (H. Wilson,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:42¾. Cringe, Mizzoura, Louisville Belle, Hand D., and Good Morning also ran.

SLOAN WINS TWO RACES.

The Jockey Rides Two of Lord Beresford's Horses Successfully.

LONDON, June 21.—At the second day of the Gatwick Summer Meeting to-day Lord William Beresford's Blacksmith, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, won the Crabbet Plate.

The Diamond Plate was won by Lord William Beresford's three-year-old Jolly Tar, with Sloan "up." Four horses ran, one mile and three furlongs.

LENOX TENNIS CLUB TOURNEY.

Wright of Harvard Beats Grant of Columbia—Coming Contests.

The biggest crowd of the week favored the Lenox Tennis Club's tournament yesterday afternoon, which was continued on the club grounds, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Manhattan Avenue. The feature of the day was the meeting between Wright and Grant, from Harvard and Columbia, respectively. These two young experts are expected to meet next August at Newport. Wright was much steadier, but lacked Grant's speed. In the end the steadiness paid best, and the Harvard representative won by 8—6, 6—3.

Wright will meet Paret in the semi-final round this afternoon, while Davidson will play Allen, the Yale champion. The remaining semi-final in the scratch doubles will also be played this afternoon, Paret and Davidson playing Wright and Grant. The handicap events will also be continued. Yesterday's scores follow:

Scratch Singles.—Second round—J. A. Allen beat O. M. Bostwick, 7—5, 6—2; J. C. Davidson beat G. L. Wyeth, 6—2, 6—3; B. C. Wright beat W. C. Grant, 8—6, 6—3.

Scratch Doubles.—First round—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat L. J. Grant and C. W. Inslee, 6—2, 6—1; J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson beat H. A. Plummer and F. V. Walsh, 6—1, 6—3.

Semi-final round—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat E. P. Fischer and H. E. Avery, 6—2, 6—3.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary round—Morris Clark (owe one-quarter of fifteen) beat H. E. Avery, (scratch,) 7—5, 6—4.

First round—F. B. Alexander (owe half fifteen) beat E. J. Martin, (half fifteen,) 6—1, 3—6, 7—5; J. P. Paret (owe half thirty) beat F. L. O. Wadsworth, (scratch,) 7—5, 2—6, 6—4; O. M. Bostwick (owe half fifteen) beat J. Kearney, Jr., (scratch,) 0—6, 6—3, 6—4.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Lasker Has Now Won Thirteen Games—Janowski Holds the Next Place.

LONDON, June 21.—The seventeenth round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament was begun at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, at noon to-day, when the pairing was adopted from the third round of the Berger system, and was as follows:

Showalter vs. Pillsbury, Schlechter vs. Maroczy, Bird vs. Steinitz, Tschigorin vs. Lasker, Mason vs. Blackburne, Lee vs. Janowski; Cohn and Tinsley had byes.

When an adjournment was taken at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon Showalter and Pillsbury, Schlechter and Maroczy, and Lee and Janowski had adjourned their games in even positions, Steinitz had beaten Bird, and Lasker and Blackburne had the better games against Tschigorin and Mason, respectively.

In the evening Janowski beat Lee, Schlechter and Maroczy drew, as did Showalter and Pillsbury. Tschigorin suffered defeat at the hands of Lasker, and Blackburne allowed Mason to escape with a draw, although he had much the better game at the adjournment.

Following is the standing of all the players to date:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Bird	4½	11½	Mason	6½	9½
Blackburne	9	7	Pillsbury	11	5
Cohn	8	7	Schlechter	10	6
Janowski	11½	4½	Showalter	8	8
Lasker	13	3	Steinitz	7½	8½
Lee	4	12	Tinsley	3	11
Maroczy	11	5	Tschigorin	9	7

Mississippi River Commission.

The annual meeting of the Mississippi River Commission was adjourned yesterday. The session, which was held in the Army Building, was executive. Ex-Mayor Hadden of Memphis and Judge Cordell of Louisiana appeared before the Commissioners and made several suggestions regarding work to be done on the river levees. The board could not consider them because it has not the power to make any appropriations, except by consent of Congress. After the meeting Col. George L. Gillespie, Chairman, said that the commission had finished its report, which will be forwarded at once to the Secretary of War. The amounts asked for for improvements and maintaining the work along the river from Cairo, Ill., to the Gulf, did not vary much from the appropriations made by Congress. Col. Gillespie refuses to say what amounts were asked.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win Another Game in Pittsburg by Good Batting.

CARRICK WAS IN GOOD FORM

The Team Fielded Without an Error—Brooklyns Downed the Clevelands by a Timely Batting Rally.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	43	12	.782
Boston	35	19	.648
Philadelphia	32	21	.604
Chicago	33	22	.600
St. Louis	33	22	.600
Baltimore	32	22	.593
Cincinnati	25	25	.472
Pittsburg	23	29	.442
New York	24	31	.436
Washington	18	38	.321
Louisville	17	38	.309
Cleveland	9	42	.176

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 5; Pittsburg, 2.
Brooklyn, 10; Cleveland, 6.
Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 6.
Louisville, 8; Baltimore 4.
Chicago, 6; Boston, 5.
St. Louis, 9; Washington, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
Boston in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—Rosebrough, a new man in the League, pitched three innings against the New Yorks to-day, and they made nine hits and scored five runs, more than enough to win. Carrick was well supported and kept the home team five hits scattered. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	BH	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	0	0	0	0	1	Van H'n, cf.	1	2	0	0	0
McCart'y, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Tiernan, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Willis's, 3b.	1	2	2	2	0	Doyle, 1b.	1	1	12	1	0
McCree'y, cf.	0	0	3	0	1	Davis, ss.	1	1	1	5	0
Clark, 1b.	0	1	11	2	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0
Ely, ss.	0	1	0	4	0	T. O'Br'n, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
J. O'Br'n, 2b.	0	0	4	5	0	Wilson, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0
Bower'an, c.	1	1	6	3	1	Warner, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Rosebro'h, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Carrick, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Hoffer, p.	0	0	1	1	0						
Total	2	5	27	18	3	Total	5	10	27	15	0

Pittsburg	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
New York	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Doyle, Wilson. Three-base hits—Williams, (2,) Bowerman. Sacrifice hit—Ely. Stolen bases—J. O'Brien, Wilson. First base on balls—Off Rosebrough, 1; off Hoffer, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Hoffer, 1; by Carrick, 2. Struck out—By Rosebrough, 2; by Hoffer, 2; by Carrick, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

BROOKLYNS CONTINUE TO WIN.

The Team Won in Cleveland by Good Batting in the Eighth.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—The Brooklyns pulled out a victory to-day by a batting rally in the eighth inning. The Clevelands outplayed the visitors in fielding. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	BH	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf.	0	0	5	0	0	Casey, 3b.	1	3	0	3	2
Harley, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Keeler, rf.	2	2	2	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	1	3	1	2	0	Kelley, lf.	2	2	3	0	0
Sullivan, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	2	4	1	1
McAl'ter, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	Jones, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0	McGann, 1b.	2	1	11	1	0
Lockh'd, ss.	1	1	3	6	0	Daly, 2b.	0	1	1	6	1
Sche'gost, c.	2	4	0	1	1	Grim, c.	1	2	5	1	0
Hughey, p.	1	1	4	1	1	Kennedy, p.	1	2	1	1	0
Total	6	14	27	13	2	Total	10	17	27	13	4

Cleveland	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	—6
Brooklyn	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	6	0	—10

Left on bases—Cleveland, 13; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Hughey, 1; off Kennedy, 2. Three-base hit—Casey. Two-base hit—Schecongost. Sacrifice hit—Daly. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3. Double plays—Tucker and Quinn; Lockhead and Tucker. Stolen bases—Harley, Quinn, Sullivan, Lockhead. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 6.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—The Philadelphias found Hawley's pitching rather easy to-day. The home team could only bunch its hits in two innings. Score:

Cincinnati	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	1	0	—7

Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Philadelphia, 16. Errors—Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Wood; Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith.

Chicago, 6; Boston, 5.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The Bostons played anything but championship ball to-day, and were defeated in a dull and featureless game. Score:

Chicago	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6
Boston	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Chicago, 8; Boston, 8. Errors—Chicago, 2; Boston, 5. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor and Nichols; Boston, Killen and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Manassau.

Louisville, 8; Baltimore, 4.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—The Baltimores found Philippi's pitching a puzzle to-day. Score:

Louisville	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	—8
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Louisville, 11; Baltimore, 6. Errors—Louisville, 6; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Phillippi and Powers; Baltimore, Hill and Robinson and McKenna and Crisham. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

St. Louis, 9; Washington, 3.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The home team defeated the Washingtons in a one-sided battle to-day. Wallace, for Cleveland, played a brilliant game at short. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	1	4	1	2	0	1	0	—9
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 16; Washington, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Washington, 7. Batteries—St. Louis, Cuppy and O'Connor; Washington, McFarlan, McGuire, and Butler. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Herald Men Win from The Tribune.

The Herald nine scored a victory over The Tribune team in a game played in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League series at Prospect Park yesterday. The score:

Herald	6	3	0	1	0	1	5	—16		
Tribune	0	0	2	0	2	2	3	—9		

Other Games.

At Richmond, Va.—Richmond, 1; Paterson, 0.
At Hartford—Rochester, 8; Hartford, 4.
At Springfield—Syracuse, 16; Springfield, 10.
At Providence—Toronto, 8; Providence, 4.
At Worcester—Montreal, 4; Worcester, 2.

Athletes to be Chosen by Competition.

It has been decided by the committee in charge of the Harvard-Yale team to select by competition the men who will compete in the broad and high jumps with the Oxford-Cambridge athletes. With that object in view, Chairman E. J. Wendell yesterday made arrangements with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club whereby two scratch events have been added to the Fourth of July programme of sports at Knickerbocker Field, Bergen Point, N. J. There will be a scratch high jump and a scratch broad jump, open only to the contestants selected from Harvard and Yale by the joint committee.

Lakewood Club Wins Polo Game.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—In the polo tournament at Bala, near this city, the Lakewood Country Club team to-day defeated the Philadelphia Country Club's second team by 10¾ to 6¾ goals. Following are the teams: Lakewood—John Dallett, Robert Collier, H. L. Herbert, and George J. Gould. Philadelphia—W. E. Carter, C. B. Zeilen, L. C. Altemus, and R. E. Strawbridge.

Summer Fair at Mineola.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 21.—The Summer fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society began this morning and will continue until to-morrow evening. The exhibit of flowers is fine, but that of fruits is poor. To-morrow will be bicycle day, when the Long Island Bicycle Handicap will be run.

Murphy Does a Fast Mile.

BABYLON, L. I., June 21.—Charles Murphy, who on Friday will try to ride a mile in a minute, paced by a locomotive, made a trial of the board track near Maywood, this afternoon. He was paced by an engine and car. The mile was done in 1:05. Those who witnessed the trial predict a mile in fifty seconds will be done on Friday.

English Lawn Tennis Championship.

LONDON, June 21.—In the fourth round of the lawn tennis championship games at Wimbledon to-day, P. L. Ayer beat Clarence Hobart, three sets to love. In the doubles Mobart and Hanisbot defeated Mackay and M. F. Day, three sets to love.

JILTED ON HIS WEDDING DAY.

Mr. Boeck's Fiancee, Miss Edwardes, Is a Bride Nevertheless—Married W. W. Sloan of Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 21.—Miss Rose Lincoln Edwardes was to be married last evening to George Henry Boeck, but, to the intense surprise of the relatives and friends of the parties, a notice was found on the door of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Cambridgeport, which read, "No wedding to-night," and it was afterward learned that Miss Edwardes had been married early in the afternoon to William Wilson Sloan, Jr., of Buffalo. Miss Edwardes is a daughter of the late Dr. C. L. Edwardes of this place, while Mr. Boeck is the son of Adam Boeck of 3,706 Delmar Avenue, Chicago.

When the numerous guests began arriving at the church they found the notice described, and the speculation and gossip which resulted was increased when it was ascertained that two marriage licenses bearing the name of Miss Edwardes had been issued by the City Clerk in the course of the day, one containing the name of Mr. Sloan and the other, issued later, that of Mr. Boeck.

To-day it was learned that Miss Edwardes had been married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Mr. Sloan at Lynn, Mass., by the Rev. Arthur J. Coville, pastor of the North Congregational Church of that place. The news seemed so strange at first that it was hardly credited, but later it was confirmed by Edward Euston, a Harvard student and friend of Mr. Sloan, who witnessed the ceremony. Mr. Euston said he advised his friend against the step, but, as Mr. Sloan would not alter his decision, he saw him through. Mr. Euston said he could not tell whether or not the couple left Lynn after the wedding, but uncertainty on this point was afterward cleared up by the intelligence that they went to the Hotel Seymour at Lynn.

The name Sloan does not appear on the hotel register, but to-day an employe of the City Clerk's office identified a man and woman at the hotel as those who went to the office to be married yesterday. The man gave the name Sloan. The employe sent him to the Rev. Mr. Coville, because he said he could not wait fifteen minutes for the City Clerk to return from dinner.

The man is known at the hotel as Mr. Wilson. When accused of being Mr. Sloan today, he said that, while he knew Sloan, he was not the man, although he admitted he was married yesterday himself. He says that he is a Harvard man, class of 1901. Sloan is a 1902 man. The couple asked the hotel clerk this morning to send to their room all papers containing accounts of a wedding here yesterday.

HAD A "REPORTER'S BADGE."

Samuel Simon Arrested, but Not Held, on the Charge of Larceny.

Samuel Simon, a servant lately in the employ of John Arthur Joseph of 133 West Eightieth Street, was arrested yesterday morning and arraigned before Magistrate Crane in Centre Street Court on the charge of larceny preferred by Mr. Joseph, who accused him of stealing two diamond studs valued at $150 and other articles. Upon the prisoner were found two empty pocketbooks belonging to Mr. Joseph, a small metal badge bearing the following inscription: "A. Pinover, Reporter New York Times, No. 1,864," and a number of cards with the name "A. Pinover, Reporter N. Y. Times; residence 144 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, New York."

Simon denied that he had taken the jewelry, and said the pocketbooks had been given to him by two of the women servants.

Magistrate Crane refused to hold the prisoner on the ground that the evidence was insufficient, and discharged him. Mr. Joseph, who said that he was morally certain the youth had robbed him, announced that he would appeal to the Grand Jury.

There is not, nor has there ever been, such a person as "A. Pinover" in the employ of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and nobody of that name lives at 144 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. Simon affirmed that he found the badge and cards a few days ago at the corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue. They were wrapped in a piece of white paper, he says, and he put the packet in his pocket and forgot all about it.

A person answering Simon's description, however, has for some reason or other been representing himself to be a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. On Monday last a smooth-faced youth with dark complexion, black hair and eyes and a prominent nose called upon Isaac Sternin, former leader of the Children's Jacket Makers' Union, at the headquarters of the union, 79 Essex Street, and declaring that he was a TIMES reporter, handed him a "Pinover" card and asked for news of the strike.

REMOVED TO AN ALMSHOUSE.

The Passing of M. Lynch, a One-Time Friend of Boss Tweed.

Suffering from the infirmities of old age, Michael Lynch, once "Bridge Commissioner" Lynch, and a warm friend of "Boss" Tweed in the days when Tweed rule was supreme, was taken to the almshouse on Blackwell's Island yesterday. With him went his wife, Elizabeth, his partner of many years, and for whom he showed the most touching devotion, as she was carried on a stretcher to the ambulance at Bellevue Hospital.

Michael Lynch is eighty-nine years old. His wife is ninety. For the last fifty years they have lived on Cherry Hill, and their home for the past decade has been at 11 Cherry Street. Five years ago Lynch secured a position as a bartender in an east side saloon, but his old age began to tell, and he had to give up the work. Since then his woes have multiplied and his poverty has increased.

In his time Michael Lynch was the political leader of Cherry Hill. He was a member of the Fire Department, being attached to the hose company then known as the "Big Six." Tweed was the foreman of the same company. When Tweed became the "Boss" he gave Lynch his first political position, which was that of Assistant Warden of the Blackwell's Island Almshouse, which he entered yesterday to end his days. Tweed once built a wooden bridge between Manhattan and Blackwell's Island. It was the first bridge to be erected by the municipality of New York, and although it stood but a few months, Lynch was made "Bridge Commissioner" by Tweed's favor, which name has always clung to him.

"I ought to be rich, but I am not," said Lynch yesterday. "Those old Tweed days were so rosy that I thought they would always last. I made plenty of money as a politician, and if I had invested it properly I would have had a good income to-day. I've no friends, and no political friends—they never last long. Political friends are all right when you are in office, but they have no use for you after some one takes your place."

Charged with Defrauding a Teacher.

Benjamin J. Johnson, who said he was sixty-seven years old and lived at Second Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, Manhattan, was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday, charged with defrauding Miss Daisy Bradshaw, a public school teacher, living at 498½ Gates Avenue, out of $1.50. The prisoner was arrested Tuesday afternoon on Miss Bradshaw's complaint. On June 8, it is alleged, he called at Public School No. 53, and by representing himself as an agent for a nature studio at 27 Beekman Street, induced Miss Bradshaw, who is a teacher at the school, to pay him $1.50 for a work which was to be completed in a few days. That was the last Miss Bradshaw saw of Johnson until Tuesday afternoon, when she caused his arrest. He was held for trial at Special Sessions.

Redeemed His Own Stolen Watch.

While Michael Donohue of 204 Sanford Street, Brooklyn, was asleep about a week ago he was relieved of his gold watch,

A FOUR-BALL GOLF MATCH

Played at Bayside Between Amateurs and Professionals.

OPPOSING SIDES BROKE EVEN

Walter J. Travis, with David Hunter, Met James A. Tyng, with Willie Anderson.

A four-ball golf match between amateurs and professionals was played yesterday on the Oakland Club links at Bayside, L. I. It was the first contest of the kind played here this season. Walker J. Travis, the Oakland champion and winner of three open tournaments this season, with David Hunter, the Oakland professional, and James A. Tyng, the Baltusrol and Morris County champion, with Willie Anderson, the Baltusrol professional, were the competitors.

Each man played his individual game throughout the match, but the better ball of each pair counted in determining the result, and as two chances were thus given for a single stroke, low scores were naturally expected. The unusually low score, however, did not materialize. The match was a long one, 36 holes, and the steadiness of the play may be seen from the fact that the opposing sides broke even. The second half, also 36 holes, will be played at a later date on the Morris County Club links.

At the close of the morning eighteen-hole round, Travis and Hunter led by a single hole. It was a hard-fought round, but the advantage lay entirely with the professionals. Travis surprised his friends by taking the large number of 98 strokes for the round. Tyng did not give much more support to his professional, for he took 93 strokes. Hunter carried off the golf honors of the day, outplaying the crack Baltusrol team by five holes on the thirty-six-hole match. He was, however, only three strokes ahead.

Anderson did well in the afternoon round, and made a splendid finish, the even ending being entirely due to his efforts. From the eighth tee he got a grand drive, landing well on the flat hilltop beyond the first hollow. Then followed a fine brassie, clearing the road, with its troublesome stone walls and long level or flat land, the ball falling on the edge of the green, and he holed out in four.

At the start to the eighth hole, or thirty-fifth in all, the home players were 2 ahead. Anderson cut this down to 1, and the final one was left to play. He made another splendid drive, followed by a perfect brassie, and won the hole in four. Anderson was the only man of the day to make this ninth hole, 368 yards, in four.

Tyng has seldom played a poorer game than he did in the afternoon. He fell into nearly every bunker, and closed by topping his ball, and then sending it off on an angle into the apple trees. The scores of the best ball pairs follow:

Walter J. Travis and David Hunter, Oakland—

Out	4	3	4	4	6	5	4	4	6–40	
In	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	5–38	78
Out	5	3	4	4	6	5	4	5	5–41	
In	5	3	4	3	5	6	4	5	5–40	81
Total										159

James A. Tyng and Willie Anderson, Baltusrol—

Out	4	3	5	3	5	6	5	5	4–42	
In	4	3	4	3	5	5	5	5	5–39	81
Out	5	3	5	3	5	6	5	5	4–41	
In	4	4	6	3	5	5	5	4	4–40	81
Total										162

The individual scores, showing how each man played were:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—

Out	5	8	5	4	6	5	4	6	6–49	
In	5	*6	5	5	*8	6	5	5	5–48	98
Out	5	5	5	4	7	6	4	7	5–48	
In	5	3	4	3	6	6	4	5	5–41	89
Total										187

James A. Tyng, Baltusrol—

Out	5	3	5	5	7	*9	6	8	4–52	
In	4	3	4	3	6	5	5	5	6–41	93
Out	5	3	7	*6	7	9	6	6	5–54	
In	7	4	6	4	7	6	5	6	*7–52	106
Total										199

David Hunter, Oakland—

Out	4	3	4	5	7	8	4	4	6–45	
In	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	5–39	84
Out	5	3	5	4	4	6	5	4	5–41	
In	6	3	6	3	5	6	5	5	6–45	86
Total										170

Willie Anderson, Baltusrol—

Out	4	4	6	3	5	9	4	5	6–46	
In	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	5–43	89
Out	6	4	5	3	5	6	5	5	4–43	
In	4	4	6	3	5	5	6	4	4–41	84
Total										173

*Approximated; not played out.

Travis and Tyng both made the statement that despite their past assertions they had now decided to go to Chicago next week and compete in the amateur championship tournament.

Women Play at Morris County.

Miss Little won the three points for first place yesterday in the Morris County Club contest at Morristown, N. J., for the Long Course Cup. Mrs. Dean got second honors, and Miss Alice Post and Mrs. Adams tied for the third place point. Ten women turned in scores.

LADIES' TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Championship Games Now in Progress in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The lawn tennis tournament for the ladies' championship of the United States began to-day at Wissahickon Heights, a suburb of this city. The events to be decided are the championships in women's singles, doubles, and mixed doubles. To-day's play resulted as follows:

First Round.—Miss Maud Banks, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss E. J. Rastall, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, 6–2, 6–3; Miss C. B. Neely, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, defeated Miss Ethel Steel, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6–0, 6–0; Miss Georgina Jones, Pasadena, Cal., defeated Miss Rachel Harlan, Belmont Cricket Club, by default; Miss Myrtle McAteer, Pittsburg, defeated Miss D. H. Rastall, Belmont Cricket Club, 6–0, 6–4; Miss Marion Jones, Pasadena, Cal., defeated Miss R. H. Lycett, Merion Cricket Club, 6–1, 6–4; Miss Hallie Champlin, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, defeated Miss Helen Huey, Belmont Cricket Club, 7–5, 6–2; Miss Edith Parker, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, defeated Miss Helen Chapman, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6–0, 10–8; Miss J. W. Craven, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, a bye.

Second Round.—Miss Maud Banks, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Myrtle McAteer, Pittsburg, 3–6, 7–5, 7–5; Miss C. B. Neely, Chicago, defeated Miss Georgina Jones, Pasadena, Cal., 6–2, 6–2; Miss Marion Jones, Pasadena, defeated Miss Hallie Champlin, Chicago, 6–1, 6–2; Miss J. W. Craven, Chicago, defeated Miss Edith Parker, Chicago, 7–5, 3–6, 6–1.

Australian Cricketers Beat Oxford.

PORTSMOUTH, England, June 21.—The Australian cricketers, who, in the match with Oxford University Past and Present, had, at the close of play yesterday, scored 373 runs for eight wickets in their first innings, declared their innings closed to-day. The Oxford men who were all out on Monday in the first innings, for 231 runs, were put out in their second innings to-day for 135 runs. The Australians then went in again, and won by ten wickets.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

A receiver has been appointed for the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Arkansas.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., has been admitted to Virginia.

The Union Surety and Guarantee Company of Philadelphia has been licensed to do business in this State.

R. S. Harkness has been appointed Cincinnati agent of the Armenia Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg.

Carey & Zimmerman of Cincinnati have been appointed agents of the Northwestern National Insurance Company.

A. L. Lyman of Springfield, Mass., has been appointed agent of the General Accident Assurance Corporation of Perth, Scotland.

R. H. Patton has been appointed Philadelphia agent of the Concordia Insurance Company and the Wisconsin Fire Insurance Company.

J. J. Kenny, Vice President of the British America and Western Assurance Companies of Toronto, returned from England on the White Star Line steamship Majestic yesterday.

The insurance loss sustained on the building and furniture and fixtures of the music hall of Koster & Bial by fire last Sunday morning has been adjusted by H. A. Landgraff & Co. at $8,000.

The Board of Directors of the Fire Underwriters' Salvage Company has voted not to purchase the Gans wrecking establishment, because the price included a consideration for good will, and especially in view of the fact that some Western underwriters are directly interested in the wrecking concern.

At the June meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday, W. B. Ogden, B. G. Ackerman and F. M. Parker were appointed a committee to draw up resolutions regarding the death of Capt. George B. Rhoads, the President of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. Charles J. Holman, Assistant Manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, was elected to membership. The Arbitration Committee was instructed to prepare a form of statement for use by members in compiling their premium income figures for the Fire Patrol and Board expense assessment, and report the same to the board at a special meeting to be held next Wednesday for that purpose. Some members have previously reported the total amount of premiums written and others their actual cash premium receipts. Several companies have made deductions for reinsurance, and many members have deducted returned premiums on policies, whether canceled during the six months during which they were issued or not.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, June 22.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

140—Rogers vs. Schooner Laura.
163—Ellison vs. Tug Mutual.
161—Newtown Creek T. Co. vs. Canalboat Flower City.
25—Parsons vs. Patterson.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

SARATOGA, June 21.—The cases argued in the Court of Appeals to-day were: 57, 44, 64, 67, and 69.

Calendar for to-morrow: 921, 52, 73, 74, 75, 78, 79, 80.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

84—Brown vs. Mechanics & Traders' Bk.
85—Fisher vs. Rochester Gas Light Co.
65—Pullich vs. Casey.
19—Corn vs. Bass.
62—In re Yetter.
58—Kuhn vs. Heimmann.
54—Parmenter vs. Am. Box M. Co.
86—Beyer vs. Con. Gas Co.
87—Donald vs. Gardner.
88—Campion vs. Rollwagen.
89—Prior vs. Morton Boarding Stables.
90—Gray vs. Man. Ry.
92—Farrell vs. same.
93—Washington Sav. Bk. vs. Ferguson.
94—Stokes vs. Hoffman House.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Rossie Iron W.
2—Wokal vs. Wokal.
3—Pesab vs. Goldman.
4—Patterson vs. McGovern.
5—In re Mt. Morris R. Estate Association.
6—Anderson vs. Houghton.
7—Steinbach vs. Steinbach.
8—Price vs. Price.
9—Bryant vs. Allen.
10—Spicer vs. Williams.
11—Harned vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
12—Clark vs. Hall.
13—Tennen vs. Hallahan.
14—Argueso vs. Argueso.
15—Higgins vs. Brooks.
16—In re Kautsky.
17—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birtsy-fich Bisexe.
18—In re Holtgrewe.
19—In re Beach.
20—In re Blundell.
21—In re Bronx Realty Co.
22—In re Arkell.
23—Buckl vs. Buckl.
24—In re Dunne.
25—Shaw vs. Watkins.
26—Higgins vs. Brooks.
27—In re Fulton Ave.
28—Courtney vs. Dempsey.
29—Mackintosh vs. Mackintosh.
30—In re Klein.
31—O'Brien vs. Smith.
32—Humphreys vs.
33—Nugent vs. Nugent.
34—Dickinson vs. Earle.
35—In re Hall.
36—In re Argentum Co.
37—Hiscox vs. Eno.
38—Foorst vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
39—In re Parkway.
40—Brewster vs. McLoughlin.
41—Di Rigo vs. Dunnhan.
42—In re Hogemeyer.
43—Curran vs. O'Brien.
44—In re Harrison.
45—Montana Ore Pur. Co. vs. Butte & B. Con. M. Co.
46—McDonald vs. Green.
47—In re Howard Lockwood Co.
48—People, &c., vs. Flanagan.
49—Longstreet vs. Eageley.
50—In re Ingersolls.
51—In re Hutchinson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re E. 169th St.
2—Currier vs. Davis.
3—McDonald vs. Clausen.
4—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Woodhouse.
5—Jussen vs. Scannell.
6—Cammann vs. Cammann.
7—In re 175th St.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

8277—Wallace vs. Thompson.
3172—Hoey vs. Hoey.
8000—Langhaar vs. Slayback.
1822—Cohn vs. Blum.
3370—McDonald vs. Bach.
2832—Landsberg vs. Brush El. Ill. Co.
3409—Underhill vs. Kierns.
2253—Berliner vs. Piqua Club.
3363—Met. Trust Co. vs. Gillespie.
3274—Annesley vs. Leighton.
1410—Kreisler vs. Aulbach.
3351—C. Pardee Works vs. Tumfrim.
3436—Brill vs. Brill.
3458—Stuart vs. Defaria
3472—Phelps vs. Barth.
3304—Watt vs. Porter.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3568.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Frank J. Nulty.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

10057—Bloch vs. Hillquit.
10301—Lippincott vs. Lippincott.
9303—Johnson vs. Kay.
9304—Same vs. C. F. Gessert Co.
9035—Merchants' Nat. Bank of Newark vs. Miller.
9272—Pratt-Whitney Co. vs. Am. Pneumatic Tool Co.
9643—O'Hara vs. City of N. Y.
9075—Watson vs. Moriarty.
9877—Pragener vs. Frelinghuysen.
9878—Same vs. Jameson.
10120—Reeves vs. McManus.
10271—Agawan Nat. Bk. vs. Schnitzer.
10186—Wallace vs. Anthes.
8254—French vs. Fiske.
9802—Haggerty vs. Clausen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.

3751—Stevens vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1732—Murphy vs. Bloomingdale.
1733—Leincke vs. Bloomingdale.
4381—Mamaroneck Grocery Co. vs. Lima.
4387—Mamaroneck Grocery Co. vs. Lima.
4317—Jacob vs. E. V. Crandall Co.
4630—Morgan vs. Enright.
3030—Barker vs. Mayor, &c.
3931—Barker vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5085.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

2663—Fleming vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3261—Flood vs. 3d Av. Railroad Co.
2551—Quinn vs. Baird.
3865—Weinstein vs. Balsheimer.
1090—Smith vs. Walker.
5078—Collins vs. Pennell
3223—Bravermann vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4131—Davis vs. Gerken.
3258—Stevens vs. Union Ry. Co.
3072—Smith vs. Gowenstein.
3262—Hannahan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3765—Marschall vs. Sanguinetti.
2361—Southwick vs. McGowan.
2603—Prince Line, Ltd., vs. Harriott.
2282—Ramunto vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
57—Wood vs. Barnes.
4384—Sommer vs. Meyer.
4394—Gilliland vs. Ward.
4494—Darragh vs. Darragh.
4530—Thorne vs. McCarthy.
3748—Timm vs. Stein.
4575—De Youngs vs. Norwich Union Fire Ins. Co.
4636—Same vs. Rhoads.
4666—Scheuber vs. Enzion.
4697—Hays vs. Miller.
4698—Mall vs. same.
4467—First Nat. Bank of Milwaukee vs. White.
4810—Gallagher vs. Hanlon.
4818—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Patterson.
4882—Kuemmerle vs. Domschke.
4882-4—Schaefer vs. Steubing.
4895—Reitz vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
4094—Kayser vs. Becker.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Furman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Auguste d'Ouville, Julius Schwenn, Antonio E. Terry, Mary M. Madden, Lucy C. West.

At 11 A. M.
Adeline J. Gordon.
At 2 P. M.
Mary Kurtz, Devorah Ann Bailey.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Varnum, S.—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

4037—Currier vs. Carroll.
4060—Patterson vs. Burnett.
3819—Kewarsky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4016—Spielholz vs. Met. St. Ry.
4007—N. Y. Belting & Packing Co. vs. Hilgers.
7537—Bopp vs. Stuhlmiller.
3377—Mullen vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3597—Wiggins vs. Met. St. Ry.
4457—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. O'Sullivan.
3564—Mulster vs. 3d Av. R. R.
7446—Horaj vs. First Catholic Union, &c.
3827—Cotter vs. Wittner.
3817—Tostevin vs. Hoffman House.
3806—Rosenberg vs. Valentine Knitting Co.
3783—Rosen vs. State Bank.
2685—Lum vs. Met. St. Ry.
4047—Segal vs. Minsker Ind. Ben. Assn.
4065—Sharp vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2451—Traitel vs. Dwyer.
3454—Schlaeppi vs. Muller.
3644—Rosenblatt vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3746—Sperber vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5329—Rouse vs. Fidelity Dep. Co.
2694—Douthitt vs. Hyde.
2554—Mangel vs. Bronx Co.
3398—O'Brien vs. Union Ry.
3021—Perls vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3329—Bowroisin vs. Met. St. Ry.
3330—Robinson vs. same.
3027—Goldman vs. De Baum.
3458½—Lobenstein vs. Huribut.
5328—Rouse vs. City Tr. Safe Dep. Co.
3511—Campbell vs. Campbell.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1548—Tuoti vs. Stone.
3152—Gericot vs. Bigaub
2806—Weiss vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3672—Boldt vs. Epstein.
3736—Voorhis vs. Goldberg.
3948—Fuchs vs. Abbey.
2928—Levy vs. Brady.
3112—Tyson vs. Farmer.
3951—Burke vs. Trinkin.
3120—Bergner vs. Russell.
3929—Shanks vs. Press Pub. Co.
3626—N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co. vs. Herter Bros.
3926—Whitehead vs. Watson.
3726½—Van Ness vs. Freeman.
3122—Dahlman vs. Klaker.
3972—Bobolsky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2136—Deubel vs. Manqual.
7024—Singer vs. Josephson.
3716—Goodman vs. Whiting Mfg. Co.
3121—Bergner vs. Kransz.
2668—Hensel-Colladay Co. vs. Werner.
2194—Newman vs. Brandt.
3981—Heller vs. Simon.
2944—Meehan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3977—Pick vs. Lippe.
2103—Tuoti vs. McGill.
2570—Schiessinger vs. Dolan.
3665½—London Assur. Assn. vs. Pope.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

7581—Keller vs. Clarkin.
7476—Nicholas vs. Stevens.
7574—Hays vs. Todd.
7571—Germansky vs. Pick.
7556—Fletcher vs. Morrill.
7450—Heink vs. Jacobs.
7389—Redfield vs. Sherwood.
6877—Trent vs. Blaney.
7559—Creighton vs. Rieser.
7481—Considine vs. Peckham.
7506—Olpherts vs. Kelly.
7503—Ninis vs. Central Nat. Bank.
7613—Clapp vs. Miller.
7552—Tynberg vs. Moneuse.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4066.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Sullivan for the People.

1—John Frank.
2—Edward Clarkson.
3—Nathan Rubin.
4—Terence McCabe.
5—Henry Stolzer.
6—Anthony Merrill.
7—John C. Eno.
8—Dominico Rizzo.
9—Edward Quinn.
10—Helen Opp.
11—George Hartson.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.

333—White vs. Macdonald.
334—Delaney vs. Bank for Savings.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4066.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, McCann, and Gray for the People.

1—Michael Farley, John McGowan.
2—Edward R. Borland.
3—Joseph Marsat.
4—Max Wainskiz.
5—Oscar Johnston.
6—Jacob Kohler.
7—Jesse Hazell.
8—August Kless.
9—James Moran.
10—John Ryan.
11—Charles Adams, Harry Ackerman.
12—Bernard Aaron, Abraham Nelson.
13—James Walker.
14—Richard Addison.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Mitchell.
2—John Warmsganz.
3—Charles Diesend.
4—Nicola Douglass, John Crombie.
5—Simon Buttner.
6—Arthur Hayes.
7—Donato Piscopo.
8—Crescenzo Ciccarelli.
9—Frederick Knorr.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People.

1—Arthur McArdle.
2—Abe Flax.
3—Charles Wise.
4—Walter Kelly, Thomas Williams.
5—Paul Chagrin.
6—Nicola Martina.
7—Lena Gluck.
8—John Leidy.
9—Pietro Bergonzi.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Bell vs. Kitchen—Lucien Oudin. Brooks vs. Studwell—E. D. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Saunier vs. Barnum—George N. Morgan.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Donnell—Richard M. Henry. Matter of Quinn—Augustus C. Brown. Cox vs. Cox—Robert Sturgis. Hartt vs. Katzenstein—George Waddington.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P.J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

242—Matter of Hotchkiss.
389—Hicks vs. N. J. Car Spring Co.
361—Gray vs. Haviland.
355—McDonald vs. City of New York.
322—People, &c., vs. Schoonover.
330—May vs. Berlin Bridge Co.
358—Matter of Andrews.
323—People, &c., vs. Schoonover.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar.

1269—Lack vs. City of Brooklyn.
1159—Kammerer vs. Kammerer.
751—Williams vs. City of New York.
42—Ashley vs. Elec. Mag. Traction Co.
313—Everett vs. Everett.
1182—Hennessey vs. Muliman et al.
1311—Robinson vs. Hamilton et al.
1313—Beales and another vs. Beales et al.
1314—Parkes vs. Parkes.
705—Squire vs. Greene et al.
706—Gearon vs. Greene et al.
1239—Bell vs. Schulze.
900—Sommer et al. vs. Washington Cemetery.
1099—Malorani vs. Fuller et al.
1196—Hughes et al. vs. Carlin.
1255—L. I. Build. and Loan Asso. vs. Storms.
1109—Ochs vs. Pohley, as receiver.
1282—Ferguson vs. McCabe et al.
1301—Warren vs. Noble.
1287—Littlejohn vs. Lefingwell.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1315.

No further call will be made from the June, 1899, calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part V., Edwards, J.

6974—Brown vs. Nassau R. R.
7403—Hartlieb vs. Geiss.
7501—Adisky vs. Excelsior Brewery.
7506—Cinque vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
7523—Johnson vs. Clarkson.
7544—Williams vs. Frothingham.
7562—Gillier vs. Nassau R. R.
7582—Forrester vs. Rozell.
7585—Pilgrim vs. 3d Av. R. R.
7588—Curran vs. Pelham Hod Co.
7606—Guyon vs. Nassau R. R.
7620—Meyer vs. Nassau R. R.
7405—Payne vs. Rouss.
7680—Berry vs. Atlantic Storage Co.
7682—Bambach vs. Nassau R. R.
7735—Leman vs. Gross.
7753—Reich vs. Am. Union Life Ins. Co.
7778—Finn vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
7783—Riely vs. N. Y. & Qu. Co. R. R.
7782—Birkenstock vs. Erich.
7787—Kurzweiler vs. Hatfield.
7788—Levy vs. 3d Av. R. R.
7789—Burke vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
7809—Walsh vs. Burns.
7810—Seiterman vs. Eastern Tinware Co.
7817—Yagle vs. Scandinavian Home.
7829—Kraf vs. Sherry.
7830—Oberje vs. Dowd.
7839—B'klyn Citizen vs. McFartland.
7834, 7835—Cornell vs. Westcott Express Co.
7847—Stewart vs. Hotchkiss.
7848—McKeown vs. Behlen.
7855—Brunner vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.

The following causes if marked ready will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

7859—Bundick vs. Strauss.
7800—Lee vs. Nassau R. R.
7889—Drexler vs. Huber Brewery.
7890—Donovan vs. Coney Island & B. R. R.
7895—Grant vs. Uhlman.
7900—Coyle vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
7906—Burns vs. Nassau R. R.
7907—Wynne vs. same.
7908—O'Donnell vs. Malcom Brewery.
7927—Rae vs. Nassau R. R.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Cullen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

8067—O'Mara vs. Byrne.
8068—Kennedy vs. Allentown Foundry.
8071—Griffiths vs. Kenny
8072, 8073—Morrell vs. Palmer Mfg. Co.
8078—Lee vs. Hogan.
8081—Fox vs. Manhattan Lighterage Co.
8083—Neuchatel Asphalt Co. vs. R. R. Construction Co.
8084—Crevelling vs. Vreillard.
8086—O'Donnell vs. Henry.
8093—Fieri vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
8095—Powers vs. Clyde.
8098—Russell vs. Hunter
8100—Cunningham vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
8102—Kindner vs. Nassau R. R.
8103—Onkey vs. Gorsuch
8107, 8110—Lingvall vs. Lingvall.
8109—Mulqueen vs. Bullard.
8113—Gulick vs. City of New York.
8114—Sims vs. Harrison.
8115—Bahan vs. Kick Mfg. Co.
8116—Brock vs. Nassau R. R.
8117, 8118—Vohs vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
8120—Fitzgibbons vs. Schaefer Brewery.
8121—Munson vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
8122—Telling vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
8134—Worner vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
8137—De Kalb Ave. Church vs. Kelk.
8140—Friedlander vs. Carr.
8150—Merritt & Chapman Co. vs. Maurer.
8152—Daly vs. Cleaves.
8154—Ziegler vs. Rohlig.
8155—Dickerson vs. Gibb.
8159—Pindue vs. Martin.
8162—Schulenberg vs. Abramson.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8166.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Aspinall, J.

Henry Gallagher, Edward Hartigan, Frank Bauman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting of Mary E. J. Slade, Annie M. Phillips, Bridget Boucher, Eliza S. R. Brevoort, Katharine Damm, Henry Weinrauch, Lucien Martin, James Mulanify, Bridget Considine, John McCormick, and August Schwerter.

The real estate of Christopher Gray.

The estate of Benjamin G. Swanton.

The transfer tax of Catharine Swinton, Cornelia A. Areson, Clinton O. Lasker, Henry Winter, Henry H. Adams, and A. Gertrude Van Brunt.

Contested Calendar at 10:30—28—Accounting of Fritz Von Fricken. 14—Rev. probate of Christiana Schaeffer.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Marean, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

29—Goldman vs. Kasnowitz.
2—Phillips vs. Board of Education.
12—McKioskey vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
47—Quinn vs. City of New York.
51—Jeffries vs. City of New York.
153—Purdy vs. same.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES H. KIVLEN.—Deficiency judgment for $10,316 was docketed yesterday against Charles H. Kivlen in favor of the United States Trust Company as trustee, growing out of the foreclosure of 118 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

VAN HORN & ELLISON.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Van Horn & Ellison, (corporation,) formerly retail druggists, for $7,728, in favor of Emma Louise Young on three notes made by the corporation in 1897 and 1898 for $6,775.

WALTER L. CHILDS.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received an execution against Walter L. Childs, dealer in wall paper at 114 West Fourteenth Street, for $1,070, in favor of John M. Childs as administrator. When the Sheriff went to the store to make a levy he was informed that the business had been transferred by bill of sale to Mary C. Childs. Mr. Childs has been in business eighteen years, was formerly at 452 Pearl Street, and moved to Fourteenth Street on May 1, 1898.

XAVIER HERME.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received two executions against Xavier Herme, who keeps a restaurant and saloon at 44 Clinton Place, in favor of Edinger Brothers & Jacobi for $369, and Andrew J. Mellor, $74. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy Mr. Herme said the business now belongs to his wife, to whom he had given a bill of sale. He has been in business nine years, was formerly at 75 West Third Street, and moved to Clinton Place in September last. He also had a hat and clothing trade in Hawaii, where he went once or twice a year, but trade there, it is said, is now very light.

Out of Town.

PINKERTON BROTHERS' GROCERY COMPANY.—The Pinkerton Brothers' Grocery Company of Zanesville, Ohio, has assigned. Liabilities, $60,000; assets, $50,000. The Pinkerton Tobacco Company is not affected by the assignment.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Henry Roger Sherman and Freeman Sprague, Jr., composing the firm of Sherman & Sprague, wholesale oyster dealers at Boat No. 5, Fulton Market, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. The firm liabilities are $23,652 and assets $3,171, consisting of notes, &c., $1,080; debts due, $1,639; scows, baskets, &c., $441; cash in bank, $11. Mr. Sherman has individual debts of $5,285, and assets $500, consisting of real estate at Inwood, L. I., mortgaged for $200. Mr. Sprague has individual debts of $3,825 and assets $3,875, consisting of house and lot at Inwood $2,500, mortgaged for $2,500, half interest in planted oysters $1,200, stock in trade $50, debts due $125.

Louis and Morris Harris, composing the firm of L. & M. Harris, manufacturers of pants and dealers in second-hand clothing, formerly at No. 31 East Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,352 and no assets. They closed up in October last.

Hyman Kaplan, formerly of Kaplan & Wallach, cloak manufacturers at No. 150 Greene Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,703 and no assets. They failed three years ago.

Terence Meenan, liquor dealer at No. 806 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities unknown and no assets. The names of six creditors are given in the schedules, but the amount of their claims are st

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS. $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
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New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., NewYork. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Telephone 2712 Broad.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange.

William T. Floyd, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Frederic P. Moore.
FLOYD & MOORE
Bankers and Brokers,
71 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.

To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of **$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.**

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

To the Holders of the Bonds of the Electric Storage Battery Co., Secured by a Mortgage Dated Dec. 15th, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that said bonds numbered from 1 to 450 (being all the bonded indebtedness of the Company) will on the 15th day of July, 1899, be redeemed upon presentation, with coupon number ten (10) and all succeeding coupons attached, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Co., in the Ames Building, cor. Court and Washington Streets, Boston, Mass., Trustee, at 90% of their face value and accrued interest to said date, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

Interest will cease on and after said date, at which time the Trustee will satisfy the mortgage, and reserve a fund with which to redeem outstanding bonds at 90% of their face value, but without interest after July 15th, 1899.

BENJ. W. TINGLEY, Treas.
Phila., Pa., June 10th, 1899.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. & Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst. Sec. & Treas.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Bonds of the above-named company maturing July 1, 1899, secured upon lands known as the Valley Furnace estate, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.

Registered bonds must be properly assigned.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$3,500,000

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
OF THE

Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co.

SHARE CAPITAL, $12,000,000.

$4,000,000 7% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK, $8,000,000 COMMON STOCK.

OFFICERS:
HARRY KEENE, President.
FRANK S. HASTINGS, Vice President.
CASIMIR TAG, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

E. C. BENEDICT	29 Broad Street, New York.
JAMES JOURDAN	President New Amsterdam and Brooklyn Union Gas Cos.
FRANK ROCKEFELLER	Vice-President Standard Oil Co.
JULIUS MOELLER	Managing Director Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Co. of England.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT	Coudert Brothers, New York.
HARRY KEENE	Director New Amsterdam Gas Co.
JOHN SLOANE	W. & J. Sloane.
H. S. HOLT	President Montreal Gas Co.
CHARLES W. MAYER	100 Broadway, New York.
CASIMIR TAG	President German-American Bank, New York.
FRANK S. HASTINGS	President Indianapolis Gas Co.
ALFRED A. COWLES	Vice-President Ansonia Brass and Copper Co.
JOHN FOX	253 Broadway, New York.
W. L. ELKINS, JR.	Philadelphia.
HAMILTON FISH KEAN	Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
FRED. De L. WILLIAMS	Director Austrian and English Welsbach Cos.

COUNSEL: COUDERT BROTHERS, 71 Broadway, New York.
Associate Counsel: Betts, Betts, Sheffield & Betts, 120 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1899.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST CO, NEW YORK CITY.

GENTLEMEN:

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company owns the Kern Light for the United States, Canada and Mexico and all rights for Central and South America.

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. has been underwritten by leading financial men in New York and elsewhere. By means of such underwriting the Kern Light has been purchased and ample working capital provided.

This light has been examined by a number of the principal Gas experts in the United States, and pronounced superior to any other. The rights for Europe have been purchased by the **Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company of England,** who are now bringing the light into general use, replacing with it their own Welsbach light.

The **Kern Light** enables gas companies to compete successfully with electric lighting by supplying a better light at a small fraction of the cost with gas of any quality.

The Kern Light gives from 30 to 40 candles per cubic foot of gas as against 15 to 18 produced by the Welsbach; and with one foot of gas it gives a better light and greater candle power than the ordinary burner consuming five feet. Equally satisfactory results are obtained with natural or artificial gas of any quality.

It is simple in its application and inexpensive in its use.

The **Kern System** is equally applicable to **Power, Heating and Cooking.**

Yours truly,
KERN INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT CO.,
By ERNEST F. AYRAULT, Secretary.

$3,500,000

OF THE

7 Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock is offered for public subscription AT PAR, with a bonus of One Share of Common Stock for every Two Shares of Preferred Stock allotted.

Subscriptions will be received by the
International Banking and Trust Co., 149 B'way, New York.
Produce Exchange Trust Co., 26 B'way, New York.
Investment Company of Philadelphia.
Beacon Trust Co. of Boston.

Certified checks for 25 per cent., payable to the order of International Banking and Trust Company, must accompany each subscription. The balance is payable on allotment, to be made within ten (10) days after the close of the subscription. Allotments will be made in order of priority of receipt of the subscription. The right to reduce or reject any subscription is reserved.

Subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 22d day of June, 1899, and close on Thursday, the 29th day of June, 1899, or earlier.

The Kern Light is on exhibition at Room No. 4, 149 Broadway, New York City.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Incorporated under New York State Special and Perpetual Charter.)

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS PAID IN, $1,500,000.

Principal Offices, 149 Broadway, New York City.

OFFICERS:
President, STEWART BROWNE.
Vice Presidents, { JOSEPH T. LOW. W. H. CHESEBROUGH.
Secretaries, { JOHN B. DUER, T. H. FROEHLICH.
Asst. Sec'y, M. F. WALSH.

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE CROCKER	Vice President, Southern Pacific Co., New York.
ROBERT A. CHESEBROUGH	President, Chesebrough Mfg. Co., New York.
H. B. HOLLINS	H. B. Hollins & Co., Bankers, New York.
CHARLES R. FLINT	Flint, Eddy & Co., S. American Merchants, N. Y.
STEWART BROWNE	President.
EDWARD E. McCALL	Counsel, New York Life Insurance Co., N. Y.
FRANK ROCKEFELLER	Vice-President, Standard Oil Company.
A. S. HEIDELBACH	Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
E. F. C. YOUNG	President, First National Bank, Jersey City.
JOSEPH T. LOW	Director, Equitable Life Assurance Society.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT	Coudert Brothers, New York.
BENJAMIN F. TRACY	Ex-Secretary of the Navy, New York.
JOHN K. COWEN	President, Baltimore & Ohio R.R., Baltimore, Md.
J. G. JENKINS	President, First National Bank of Brooklyn.
SIDNEY F. TYLER	President, Fourth Street National Bank, Phila.
C. B. DAVISON	Bayne & Davison, New York.
JOHN D. WING	Wing & Evans, Merchants, New York.
TURNER A. BEALL	President, Produce Exchange Trust Co., N. Y.
THEO. H. PRICE	Price, McCormick & Co., Bankers, New York.
OAKLEIGH THORNE	Vice-President, Union Switch & Signal Co., N. Y.
ALFRED M. HOYT	Capitalist, New York.
PERCIVAL KNAUTH	Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Bankers, New York.
EDWARD W. SCOTT	President, Provident Savings Life, New York.
MAXWELL WOODHULL	Washington, D. C.
JOHN McANERNEY	President, Seventh National Bank, New York.
ANDREW HAMILTON	Counsel, New York Life Insurance Company.
R. LANCASTER WILLIAMS	John L. Williams & Sons, Bankers, Richmond.
R. L. EDWARDS	President, Bank of the State of New York.
F. R. COUDERT, JR.	Attorney at Law, New York.
W. HOWARD GILDER	New York Stock Exchange, New York.
J. W. MIDDENDORF	Middendorf, Oliver & Co., Bankers, Baltimore.
JOHN HONE	New York Stock Exchange, New York.
E. C. POTTER	Real Estate, New York.
ERNST THALMANN	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Bankers, New York.
A. R. PICK	A. R. Pick & Co., Bankers, New York.
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH	Vice-President.
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS	President, Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
GEORGE W. ELKINS	United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia.
E. A. DE LIMA	D. A. de Lima & Co., S. American Merchants, N.Y.
W. H. LLEWELLYN	New York.
BERNARD BARUCH	A. A. Housman & Co., Bankers, New York.
LEONARD LEWISOHN	Lewisohn Brothers, New York.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
THE KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES & WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, and
THE STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.

AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE STATE TRUST COMPANY CONTEMPLATING THE FORMATION OF

The Distilling Company of America,

WITH AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $55,000,000.00 SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $70,000,000.00 COMMON STOCK, WHICH THE ORGANIZERS PROPOSE SHALL BE APPLIED TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES, AND CERTAIN RYE DISTILLERY PROPERTIES, AND FOR AN ADDITIONAL WORKING CAPITAL OF $1,500,000.00, LEAVING IN THE TREASURY OF THE NEW COMPANY FOR FUTURE PURPOSES $23,750,000.00 OF ITS PREFERRED STOCK AND $23,750,000.00 OF ITS COMMON STOCK.

THE BASIS PROPOSED BY THE ORGANIZERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

For Preferred stock of the Manufacturing Company, 50 per cent. in Preferred stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Manufacturing Company, 25 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Kentucky Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Kentucky Company, 70 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Standard Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common Stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Standard Company, 60 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For First Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 80 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Second Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 20 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

A DEPOSIT AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EXISTING COMPANIES DESIRING TO AVAIL OF THE BENEFITS OF THAT AGREEMENT ARE REQUESTED TO DEPOSIT THEIR CERTIFICATES WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND RECEIVE DEPOSIT RECEIPTS THEREFOR. THE TIME WITHIN WHICH TO DEPOSIT SHARES OF STOCK UNDER THE AGREEMENT **WILL EXPIRE ON JUNE 30TH, 1899,** UNLESS EXTENDED BY CONSENT OF THE ORGANIZERS AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUST COMPANIES. THE SAID AGREEMENT WILL NOT BECOME OPERATIVE UNTIL THE OWNERS OF A MAJORITY OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MANUFACTURING, KENTUCKY, AND STANDARD COMPANIES AND OF THE ISSUED PREFERRED STOCK OF THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY SHALL AGREE TO SELL THEIR HOLDINGS UPON THE ABOVE BASIS.

A number of the large shareholders have already deposited their certificates and the proposed basis has received the approval of the officers and Directors of each of the companies.

COPIES OF THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York,
by F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The State Trust Company,
by WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 6

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that forty (40) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows:

60	138	394	474	601	674	866
80	220	396	475	606	696	922
89	248	402	558	650	777	934
96	262	430	561	651	781	954
101	302	464	588	663	796	
132	318	470	599	665	820	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due August 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice Pres't.
NEW YORK, May 8th, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty (40) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing August 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of August, 1899, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. Hyde,
Second Vice President.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

THE OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CLARKSVILLE, INDIANA.

First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, secured by mortgage dated October 1st, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifteen (15) bonds secured by the above mentioned mortgage have this day been selected by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, in accordance with section fourth of said mortgage, bonds numbered as follows, viz.:

149	189	229	282	346	348
150	227	230	345	347	349
188	228	231			

All further interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons falling due October 1st, 1899.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

NEW YORK, June 2d, 1899.

I hereby certify that the above mentioned bonds were designated for redemption in my presence.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, with the coupon falling due October 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on October 2, 1899, or thereafter (say $1,080 per bond).

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

WE OWN AND OFFER
$100,000
City of Charlotte, N. C.
5% BONDS.

Dated Jan. 26, 1899. Due Jan. 26, 1929.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY 1ST IN NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

True value, estimated	**$10,000,000**
Assessed valuation	**5,935,290**
Total bonded debt	**$425,000**
Less water debt, (works owned by city)	**200,000**
Net bonded debt	**225,000**

Population—25,000.

The city's charter prohibits the creation of a debt in excess of $500,000.

Charlotte, the county seat of Mecklenburg County, is one of the oldest and most progressive cities in the South. It is the centre of a rich agricultural, manufacturing, and mining region, and within a radius of 100 miles of the city are located over 50% of the cotton mills of the entire South. The city does a large wholesale and jobbing business and has many large factories.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE STRONG FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND LIMIT OF DEBT AS PROVIDED BY CITY CHARTER.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

J. Harmanus Fisher & Son,
16 SOUTH ST., BALTIMORE.

N. W. Harris & Company,
BANKERS,
31 Nassau St.,
CHICAGO. NEW YORK. BOSTON.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS 1,500,000

Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Issues Commercial & Travellers' Credits available in all parts of the world.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.

Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young.....President
Luther Kountze.....Vice-President
James Timpson....2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull.....Treasurer
William P. Elliott.....Secretary
Clark Williams.....Asst. Treasurer
Richard M. Hurd....Asst. Secretary
Alexander Phillips..Man'g For'n Dept
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton,	Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles D. Dickey,	Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon,	Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss,	Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson,	Eben B. Thomas,
James J. Hill,	George W. Young.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF
$3,232,000
First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. 30 Year Gold Bonds
(DUE MAY 1ST, 1929),
AND
14,000 Shares 5 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock
OF
The United Electric Light and Power Company,
OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY is a consolidation of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company with the Brush Electric Company, and owns all the bonds and all the stock of the Northern Electric Company, thus being a practical consolidation of ALL THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The capitalization of the United Electric Light and Power Company is as follows:

First consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. 30-year gold bonds	**$4,500,000**
5 per cent. cumulative preferred stock	**1,000,000**
Common stock	**2,000,000**

Statements prepared for us from the books of the constituent companies, operated separately and in active competition, show for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1898, combined gross earnings of over $602,000, and for several years past a net income considerably in excess of the present fixed charges of The United Electric Light and Power Company. The reports of experts indicate a great reduction in operating expenses as a direct result of the consolidation of the several companies, thereby largely increasing the net earnings apart from any estimated increase in gross receipts.

The FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS of The United Electric Light and Power Company are coupon, of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, with privilege of registration of principal, and are a lien upon all the properties, rights, franchises, etc., now owned or which may hereafter be acquired by that Company, subject only to $268,000 underlying bonds outstanding. Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of, or equal to, the present standard of weight and fineness, without any deduction for any tax or taxes which the Company may be required to retain or deduct therefrom by any present or future law of the United States, or of the State of Maryland for State purposes.

Interest payable semi-annually on the first of November and first of May at the banking-house of Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore.

Maryland Trust Company, Trustee of the mortgage.

Of the total amount of first consolidated bonds authorized under the mortgage $268,000 are to be reserved to provide, at or before maturity, for an equal amount of underlying bonds, being the total amount of such bonds outstanding, $1,000,000 bonds are to be held in the treasury of the Company, to be issued only if and as future requirements of the Company may demand, leaving $3,232,000 bonds to be issued at once.

The PREFERRED STOCK, of the par value of $50 per share, is limited to 20,000 shares, of which 6,000 shares are to be reserved in the treasury of the Company, to be issued only if and as future requirements of the Company may demand.

This stock is entitled to cumulative preferential dividends payable out of the net earnings of the Company at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, semi-annually, November first and May first in each and every year.

Application will be made to have the bonds and preferred stock "listed" on the Baltimore Stock Exchange.

After careful investigation we have purchased the above $3,232,000 bonds and the 14,000 shares of preferred stock, and now offer the bonds for sale at par and accrued interest and the preferred stock at forty dollars ($40) per share and accrued dividend, at which price this stock would yield a net income of about 6¼ per cent. per annum. Each to be paid for on Monday, the 3d day of July, 1899, at which time negotiable receipts will be issued, exchangeable for bonds and preferred stock, if the engraved bonds and certificates of stock are not then ready for delivery.

Copies of the Agreement for Consolidation, mortgage, counsel's opinion, etc., may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Subscriptions for the bonds and preferred stock will be received until 12 o'clock Friday, the 23d day of June, 1899, but the right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscriptions earlier than the said date, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for. Allotments will be made as promptly as possible after the closing of subscriptions.

Alex. Brown & Sons,
Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Co.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

June 19th, 1899.

NOTICE.
LOST, Southern Pacific Stock Certificate No. C-987 FOR 25 SHARES.
NOTIFY
Seymour, Johnson & Company,
EMPIRE BUILDING, 71 BROADWAY.
Transfer of this Certificate has been stopped.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, June 20, 1899.
96th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEORGE H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secty.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Eleventh Ward Bank, New York City, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

Henry Steers,	Chas. E. Brown,
Geo. W. Quintard,	Edwin A. McAlpin,
Edward V. Loew,	George E. Weed,
David H. McAlpin,	John Englis,
	William Rowland.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Henry Steers was unanimously re-elected President, Mr. George W. Quintard Vice President, and Mr. George E. Weed Second Vice President for the ensuing year.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.
New York, June 20, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

American Beet Sugar Company,
32 Nassau St., New York.
Interest on Preferred Stock.

Interest at 6% per annum from April 18th, 1899, to July 1st, 1899, will be paid at the Company's office, on the par of the preferred stock of the Company on and after July 1st to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 22d. Books close at the office of the CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY, 27 Pine St., New York, June 22d, at 3 P. M. and reopen July 5th at 10 A. M. S. D. SCHENCK, Treas.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK,
June 20th, 1899.

68th Consecutive Dividend.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record on this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to Stockholders.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
New York.
99TH DIVIDEND.
June 14th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1899.

The Transfer Books will be closed on June 14th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened July 3d, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Office of the
Empire Steel & Iron Company,
71 Broadway, New York, N. Y., June 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of Empire Steel & Iron Co. has this day declared a dividend from its net earnings, at the rate of 6% per annum, to the holders of its preferred stock, of record June 26th, payable July 1st. The transfer books will will close at 3 P. M. June 26th and open July 2d. Dividend checks will be mailed.
GLEN WRIGHT Secretary.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Saturday 1st July proximo.

Transfer books will be closed Saturday, June 24, 1899, at close of business, and reopened Monday, July 3, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.

Coupon No. 2, due July 1st, 1899, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, temporary receipts will be given.

W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

Hamilton Bank of New York City.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

DIVIDEND: The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 1st, 1899, inclusive.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 42D STREET.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 21st, 1899, to July 1st, 1899.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.,
New York, June 14th, 1899.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1899, at the Central Trust Co. of New York to the stockholders of record on the 30th of June, 1899. Transfer books will be closed June 30th and reopened July 17th.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONSOLIDATED Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company, will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Saturday, June 24, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1899, and will open July 1, 1899, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH M. HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1899.

Garfield National Bank,
23D ST. AND SIXTH AV.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M. R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
June 21, 1899.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

A dividend of Six Per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the first day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.

Ninety-second Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st until July 1st. NELSON G.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BOWERY BANK OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,277,326.04
Overdrafts		57.25
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		572,636.44
Other real estate		14,950.00
Mortgages owned		11,495.60
Stocks and bonds		757,821.25
Specie		696,884.30
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		238,469.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$146,605.04	
Other items carried as cash	3,555.99	
		150,161.03
		$4,719,730.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	250,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	64,397.85
Due depositors	3,575,978.26
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers and savings banks	228,534.92
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	819.88
	$4,719,730.91

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOHN S. FOSTER, President, and WM. R. KURAU, Cashier, of the Bowery Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 62 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JOHN S. FOSTER, President.
WM R. KURAU, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 21st day of June, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] S. M. CODWELL,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1899.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until two o'clock P. M., July 3, 1899, and then opened publicly, for the purchase of the Custom House property bounded by Wall, William, and Hanover Streets and Exchange Place, New York City. No offer less than three million dollars will be considered. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for one hundred fifty thousand dollars. The Government reserves the right to occupy said property until the new Custom House on Bowling Green is ready for occupancy, and as rent for such use the purchaser will receive interest on the purchase price at four per cent. per annum. The cash payment must be not less than seven hundred fifty thousand dollars; bidders must state their wishes as to the manner of making the deferred payments in the arrangement of which rests with the Treasury Department; deferred payments to bear interest at four per cent. per annum payable semi-annually. The Secretary is reserved to reject any or all bids, or to waive any defect or informality in any bid, should it be deemed in the interest of the Government to do so. For further information apply to the Collector of Customs, New York City.—L. J. GAGE, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE TREASURY DEFICIT.

Estimated It Will Amount to About $100,000,000 at the Close of the Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—It is estimated that the Treasury deficit for the fiscal year 1899, which closes ten days hence, will be less than $100,000,000. Already the receipts for the year aggregate over $498,800,000, with the expenditures barely $100,000,000 more, with ten days, judging from past years, of abnormally heavy receipts yet to be included.

In March the Government received $11,798,314 on account of the settlement of its claims against the Central Pacific Railroad Company. During the same month $3,000,000 was drawn out to pay off the Cuban insurgent army, and in April $20,000,000 was paid to Spain in settlement of treaty obligations. Leaving these three items out of the account, the deficit this year would not have exceeded $89,000,000. Up to this date the customs receipts amount to over $200,400,000; from internal revenue $263,550,000 was realized, and from miscellaneous sources there was received $35,500,000. During the whole of the fiscal year 1898 receipts from customs barely exceeded $149,500,000, and from internal revenue less than $171,000,000. The total receipts from all sources amounted to $405,321,335, while the expenditures aggregated $443,368,582, leaving a deficit of $38,047,247.

This year the expenditures will exceed those of last by about $165,000,000, while the deficit will be about $62,000,000 greater than last year. From the closest calculation that can now be made, the War Revenue act will realize for the year a little less than $100,000,000. The receipts from tobacco alone will probably show an increase for the year of over $15,000,000; spirits, an increase of $6,500,000; beer and other fermented liquors, an increase of over $28,000,000; oleomargarine, an increase of about $585,000, and the receipts from special taxes, documentary and proprietary stamps for the year will likely bring the increased receipts on account of the War Revenue act up to nearly $100,000,000

The two items in that act which have produced more than ten times as much revenue as any two others are those relating to documentary and proprietary stamps. On April 30 last these items had produced over $96,500,000, and it is not improbable that by July 1 that amount will be increased to over $44,000,000. The tax on legacies will probably produce not much in excess of $1,000,000, while the special tax collected from bankers will exceed $3,500,000.

The receipts from customs show considerable increase. For the month of November of last year the customs yielded $15,385,000, and for the following five months there was a gradual increase until March, which produced nearly $21,000,000. Of late there has been a slight falling off.

The expenditures up to this time aggregate about $600,000,000. Of this amount $228,000,000 was paid out on requisitions from the War Department, $64,000,000 on account of the navy, $139,000,000 on account of pensions, and nearly $40,000,000 on account of interest on the public debt; $12,675,000 was paid to the Indians, and $117,290,000 was disbursed on civil and miscellaneous account.

At this time it is impossible to state with any degree of certainty what the war with Spain and the troubles in the Philippines have cost during this year, but an approximation has been made of the actual cash payments on these accounts which places the amount at $230,000,000. This includes the payment of $20,000,000 to Spain, the $3,000,000 now being disbursed to the Cuban troops, and the interest charge on the loan made necessary for the war. A calculation has been made at the Treasury which shows that, leaving out of the account the $230,000,000 expended this year on account of the war, the $100,000,000 produced by the War Revenue act and the $11,798,314 received from the Central Pacific, the figures would show a surplus for the year approximating $20,000,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN MAY.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the total receipts during May, 1899, were $23,500,734, an increase over May, 1898, of $6,402,616.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Spirits, $7,198,245; increase, $101,785. Tobacco $5,223,265; increase, $1,469,202. Fermented liquors, $6,764,084; increase, $3,632,578. Oleomargarine, $127,558; increase, $39,544. Special taxes under the War Revenue act, $20,125; miscellaneous receipts, $4,107,454.

For the eleven months of the present fiscal year the total receipts were $247,297,094, an increase of $94,184,501.

The three items yielding the largest increase during the last eleven months and the amounts of increase are given as follows: Documentary and proprietary stamps, $40,447,773; barrel tax on beer, $26,995,743; tobacco, $5,720,382.

STANDARD OIL OFFICERS.

Reorganization of the Staff of the New Jersey Company.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, whose capital has been increased from $10,000,000 to $110,000,000, has reorganized its official staff as follows: President—John D. Rockefeller; Vice Presidents—William Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, John D. Archbold, Henry H. Rogers; Treasurer—W. H. Tilford; Secretary—Charles M. Pratt; Assistant Treasurers—Charles M. Pratt, F. Q. Barstow, William G. Rockefeller; Assistant Secretary—L. D. Clarke.

Samuel C. T. Dodd, General Solicitor of the Standard Oil Company, said yesterday that it was too early to discuss the plans of development of the New Jersey company. Mr. Dodd said the rumor that the Ohio company intended to leave that State had no foundation in fact.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 21	328,484
To date this year	97,215,763
Corresponding date last year	50,715,920

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 21	$1,883,760
To date this year	$534,071,670
Corresponding date last year	$378,161,420

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Am. C. & F. pf.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	6
Am. Linseed Co.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1¼	St. Paul & Omaha	¾
Chi., L. & L. pf.	1½		
Hock. Valley pf.	1½		
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Des M. & Ft. D.	1
Am. Malting	⅝	Int. Paper	½
Am. Malt. pf.	2¾	K. C., P. & G.	½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	1¼	Mex. Central	⅝
Am. Spirits pf.	1½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Mo. Pacific	¾
Am. Tobacco	3	N. J. Central	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Norf. & West.	½
Anaconda Copper	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	2½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	4½
B'klyn Rapid Tran	⅝	Pressed S. Car.	1½
Canada Southern	¾	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	2¾	Stand. Dist. pf.	1
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
C., M. & St. Paul	½	Union Pacific	½
Chi. Mot. Pow. pf.	1½	Union Pac. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	4½	U. S. Rubber	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	2	West. Union Tel.	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	Kan. City & Pac. 1st. 1
Dul. & Iron R. 1st. 4	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s. 1
Gal., H. & H. 5s. 1½	Wheel. & L. E. 1st. 1½

Bonds Declined.

Green Bay deb. A. 1	L. E. & St. L. gen. 4s, t. r. 3

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Only in two or three specialties was yesterday's market fairly awake. During the morning hours Stock Exchange tickers were much of the time at a standstill, but during the afternoon new weakness developed in the Tobacco stocks, where prevailing mysteries make possible all manner of sensationalism. Nothing is hurting the present market aside from the policy pursued by blind pool corporations—or at least, nothing is doing anything like similar damage. It is not much different whether a trust is making or losing money so far as its public credit is involved, if its management persists in mystery, hides away all facts, clouds its entire situation.

Investors are beginning to realize and to show the effects of this corporate shortsightedness. During recent days liquidation on a substantial scale has taken place, attributable chiefly to nervousness created by suspicions which these blind-pool corporations themselves invite. Unfortunately, it is not only the flagrant offenders who suffer. In the discredit challenged the whole industrial list is put at disadvantage.

It is difficult to comprehend any theory upon which the New York Stock Exchange can be relieved of responsibility in this connection. With its facilities put freely at the disposal of the makers of new "securities," it seems idle pretense for the Stock Exchange to try to dodge responsibilities by any of the technical claims ordinarily put forth in defense of the dangers facilitated by its own machinery. The Stock Exchange can have no duty superior to the duty of safeguarding the public. It ought, moreover, to be a duty far from onerous—a duty gladly undertaken. As finally a Clearing House system was established in the face of opposition violent in its prejudices, so must finally come the common-sense policy, the absolute necessity of demanding fair and open financial management. The Stock Exchange cannot maintain prestige under a rapidly growing burden of blind poolism. The Stock Exchange cannot prosper supervising traps for investors.

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From every business quarter continue to come reports uniformly encouraging. Even those trade conditions which have been most laggard seem now materially improving. In cotton and in wool and in the trades that they have to do with new life shows, and authorities in such quarters are for the first time in a long while not only hopeful, but confident.

Insofar as the business situation is involved, Wall Street has nothing whatever to worry over. Crop-damage tales have worn themselves out. Gold exportation is no bugaboo. Railway earnings maintain high levels. In iron and in practically every staple betterment rules. Underlying conditions are practically all on the helpful side.

With the strongest financial interests identified with Wall Street disposed, however, to enjoy a recreation spell, the security market being meanwhile neglected, it is not a matter for surprise that speculators show a disposition to be bearish. In yesterday's market this tendency was much displayed, and not only Tobacco Trust stocks, but other conspicuous features of the list were all day long under pressure. Only, however, where mysteries prevail—where investors are denied knowledge of what their investments really represent—did there appear anything like substantial liquidation.

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Here and there in the market amateurish efforts are made, as in some of the coal stocks, especially the bituminous ones, to force advances. An especially amusing spectacle is presented in Hocking Valley, where see-saws over a range of a point or two are relied upon to tempt buyers to take stocks whose levy of one assessment seems to be the perennial harbinger of other assessments to come. With the soft coal trade demoralized, it is not the part of sense to try to make soft coal stocks take on a similated look of buoyancy—though, of course, the campaign may somewhat help syndicate commission brokers.

EUROPEAN MARKETS PANICKY.

Yesterday's London cables reported a very unsettled and unsatisfactory state of affairs in European financial circles. Arbitrage houses sold between 25,000 and 30,000 shares in this market in the first two hours, the selling evidently reflecting operations for Paris and Berlin account in London. The Paris Bourse was reported to be in a state of demoralization over the prolonged Cabinet crisis, and advices from London were apprehensive that the Paris trouble, coupled with fears of an outbreak in the Transvaal, may cause a sharp slump in the British market. The advance in money rates all over Europe is also a disturbing factor. The Bank of Holland yesterday advanced its rate ½ per cent.

Foreign selling yesterday was heaviest in Ontario and Western, Union Pacific, Atchison preferred, the Southern Railways, Denver preferred, the Erie preferred shares, Chesapeake and Ohio, and St. Paul.

VANDERBILT ACTIVITY.

Close observers of the stock market found encouragement yesterday in the new activity and strength of the Vanderbilt shares. New York Central got up to 133⅛, Big Four to 55⅞, Northwest to 155¼, and Omaha to 99¼. The Nickel Plate issues were notably buoyant, the first preferred advancing 6, the second preferred 2½, and the common 1½ points net for the day. None of the stocks were very active, but they were steadily bought by Vanderbilt brokers and were evidently in small supply.

The return of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt from Europe is regarded as a bull point on the group. Rumors of a "Vanderbilt consolidation" were revived during the day, but were, as usual, vague. The meetings of Directors of several of the companies will be held toward the end of the present month, and, acording to rumor, there are possibilities of a dividend on Big Four and of an increase in the New York Central rate. The earnings of the latter company have been showing handsome increases of late.

The strength of the Vanderbilts yesterday led to scattered buying of Union Pacific preferred and Chesapeake and Ohio.

SOME TRACTION RUMORS.

All of the local traction stocks showed noteworthy strength yesterday morning on continued buying by inside interests. Metropolitan Street Railway sold at 223⅞, Brooklyn Rapid Transit at 118⅜, and Manhattan at 113¼.

Recent strength of the traction shares which has resulted from buying of excellent character has been accompanied by vague reports of a proposed merger of all the surface and elevated lines in Manhattan and Brooklyn. These stories have all been indefinite and have been persistently denied. Yesterday, however, there came a hint from a high source that was regarded as significant. This intimation was that interests identified with Metropolitan are already largely interested in, if not in control of, the Third Avenue and Brooklyn Rapid Transit properties.

Efforts to confirm the story met with small success, although they uncovered a belief among important interests that changes are likely soon to be made in the Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Directories, the intimation being that Mr. A. N. Brady and one other Brooklyn Rapid Transit Director may go into the Metropolitan board, while President H. H. Vreeland and two other Metropolitan Directors may go into Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

WEAKNESS IN TOBACCO SHARES.

The tobacco shares were the features of yesterday's market. Continental Tobacco common dropped from 41⅜ to 36, losing 4½ points net for the day. The preferred declined from 82 to 79, and lost 2 points net. American Tobacco declined from 95⅞ to 88½, and lost 6 points net. In all three the trading was heavy, Continental common and American Tobacco being the most active stocks in the list.

Ostensibly the decline in the tobacco shares was due to the action of Attorney General Monnett of Ohio, who has asked that the Continental Company's charter be revoked because, he claims, it is a violation of the Valentine-Stewart law, prohibiting illegal combinations of capital, and because, as a New Jersey corporation, it cannot do business in Ohio, because Ohio requires a double stock liability in all corporations and the New Jersey liability is only single. More influential than this development, however, was the open selling of Continental common and preferred and American Tobacco by brokers often used by Standard Oil interests, and the current stories of dissensions among tobacco trade interests. The reports that have been in circulation for several days past of the probable resignation of three Continental Directors, who are said to be dissatisfied with the conduct of the company's business, and of proposed opposition to the Continental, backed by Standard Oil money, received circumstantial confirmation in this selling, and although there were denials, the Street was evidently much exercised over the tobacco situation.

Many commission houses threw over long stock on the decline, and the execution of stop-loss orders was also a feature. In the last hour further reports that there may be no dividend on Continental preferred in July led to new and aggressive selling of the whole group.

Regarding Attorney General Monnett's contention that all corporations organized under single liabilities laws are not permitted to do business in Ohio, the points are made by Continental interests that in Cincinnati there is an insurance company, organized under the old Ohio State charter, which is actively doing business, that the law cannot be made retroactive, and there is no double liability attached to this company's stock.

THE STEEL DIVIDENDS.

American Steel and Wire common was somewhat firmer yesterday, but the stock's strength was due to covering purchases, and not to inside buying. Again there was considerable selling by local commission houses, and the West continued to supply stock liberally. Statements that no dividend is likely to be declared at the Directors' meeting to-morrow were even more positive than heretofore, and interests identified with the company were quoted in Street gossip as intimating that, in view of the injunction against the payment of the Federal Steel dividend, the Steel and Wire matter is less probable than ever. Mr. A. Sanford Adler is quoted as saying in regard to the Steel and Wire dividend:

"Those who have been short of American Steel and Wire for some time were in a rather peculiar predicament, having made confidants of their best friends, and told them that they would declare a dividend on June 23, as they had a surplus of 18 per cent. on the common over the 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred; so finally came to the conclusion that in order to vindicate themselves they would have to play a new rôle.

"Therefore, the first act was that Mr. Kern, a preferred stockholder of Federal Steel, has had the court to temporarily restrain the payment of the dividend on Federal Steel common, and now, American Steel and Wire Directors say, 'that is the reason why we refuse to pay the dividend on American Steel and Wire common, because our preferred stockholders will file an injunction, and rather than have them file an injunction we will pay no dividend.'"

Regarding the Federal Steel injunction, President Gary says that the matter of moving for the dissolution of the injunction against the payment of the dividend on Federal Steel common stock has not been considered. Some of the holders of Federal Steel think the injunction proceedings will be a distinct advantage to the stock inasmuch as it will bring prominently before the public the fact that the company is not only earning the dividends on both classes of its stock, but a surplus besides.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The weakness of the Baltimore and Ohio securities was a subject of much comment and inquiry in financial circles yesterday. The new common dropped from 47½ to 44 and the preferred from 70 to 67½. The weakness of the stocks was attributed to heavy liquidation of speculative accounts. Much of the selling came from Chicago and St. Louis, where only a short time ago sentiment on Baltimore and Ohio was altogether bullish and where much stock has been carried by speculative interests. Bear traders were quick to take advantage of this liquidation and helped along the declines by rather heavy selling for the short account. London's heavy sales of the company's bonds was also a bearish influence.

Recent gossip on Baltimore and Ohio has made much of the unfavorable earnings reports, which are explained by insiders by the extraordinary expenditures for improvements which the receivers are charging to operating expenses. It is said that sufficient surplus to pay the dividend on the preferred has been held in the company's treasury for some time.

SPIRITS STOCKS INACTIVE.

The Spirits stocks were not much affected by the announcement of the general consolidation of interests yesterday. Spirits common lost 1⅝ points and the preferred 1½ points net for the day, while Standard Distributing common and preferred lost ⅝ and 1 point respectively. Interests identified with the properties did nothing in the stocks during the day, and the little profit-taking that came naturally after the consolidation announcement was made led to the declines.

AS TO STEEL HOOP.

Denying recent rumors of a possible dividend on Steel Hoop common, President C. S. Guthrie says: "The American Steel Hoop Company was organized on April 17, and has been doing business for only about two months. A meeting will be held about July 1 to declare our first dividend on the preferred stock, but the dividends on the common stock will not be considered at present. The hoop company is doing a splendid business and making a great deal of money, and at the proper time the question of a dividend on the common stock will be considered."

WESTINGHOUSE CHANGES.

Unconfirmed reports received in Wall Street yesterday stated that the Westinghouse Electric Company has disposed of all its electric lighting interest in this city and Baltimore for something like $3,000,000. Mr. Westinghouse was largely interested in the United Electric Light and Power Company, which was recently bought in by interests believed to be identified with the Whitney-Widener-Elkins syndicate.

At the local offices of the company no information was obtainable. Mr. Westinghouse and Treasurer Kobbe are both at present in Europe extending the company's foreign interests. There is talk that the company will extend its Pittsburg plant to double its present capacity.

TENNESSEE CENTRAL.

President N. Baxter, Jr., gives out the following regarding Tennessee Central improvements and extensions:

"We are now completing the sixty-mile section between Monterey, Tenn., and Harriman, Tenn. At Harriman the Tennessee Central connects with a branch of the Southern Road, running to Knoxville, and at Monterey joins the Crawford Road, built several years ago, which in turn connects with the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville at Lebanon, thus when finished giving a temporary through line from Nashville to Knoxville.

"This portion of the line will be completed in six months, at the end of which time trains will be running between Nashville and Knoxville. At present we are laying rails at the rate of ten miles per month.

"The rails being laid on this road are part of a purchase of over $500,000 worth which I made two years ago. These rails have been purchased for the entire line from Harriman to Clarksville, a distance of 220 miles.

"Arrangements are now being made to build coke ovens on the 300,000 acres purchased from Niedringhaus Brothers of St. Louis in Cumberland County, Tenn., the product of which will furnish the Tennessee Central with a profitable carrying trade."

IN THE IRON TRADE.

Discussing trade conditions, The Iron Age will say to-day:

The general scarcity of material continues and is reflected in a further advancing tendency in prices for prompt delivery. The temptation of large and immediate profits in the operation of almost any plant is starting nearly every old blast furnace and rolling mill which never hoped to be productive again. Individually, these are not important, yet in the aggregate they are likely to tell very seriously, particularly when it is considered that important additions are being made to modern plants. It is true that their prospective product, for the near future, is being absorbed, but they introduce an element of weakness which the industry must count with.

How soon this pressure will develop depends largely upon general business conditions—which may hasten or retard it. It is a fact that for the next few months no marked effect need be apprehended, and that it looks as though the ore situation will prevent any serious decline until next Spring.

In the meantime every month sees the working off of old low-priced contracts. The average prices realized are beginning to move upward and the profits are rolling in. How far the returns from current shipments are still below present prices is indicated by an instance which has come to our notice, a furnace company having realized $11.85 as an average for May, when it has recently sold as high as $17.

The pig iron markets have hardened further, and there is some expectation that the valley furnaces may at their meeting in Cleveland to-day decide to advance the price to $20. The continued scarcity of Bessemer is shown by the fact that some large consumers are urging furnaces to anticipate shipments, while others are constant buyers in the open market. One large plant in Western Pennsylvania recently bought 10,000 tons at $18.25. Another Pennsylvania steel plant declined $25 for ingots from an old customer on the ground that no pig iron was to be obtained.

In foundry irons higher prices are being asked and obtained. It is a significant fact that export sales to Italy and Germany have been made last week aggregating 5,000 tons at prices close to those recently ruling.

The steel market is moderately active, and sales have been made in the Central West at $31.25 to $31.50. Eastern buyers taking moderate quantities.

In the plate trade the most interesting event has been the closing of a contract of about 10,000 tons for forward delivery for the two new American liners to be built by the Cramps. That Chicago has taken the order is a significant indication of the situation of the plate mills in the East.

In the bar iron industry there are reports in the West of a sale by the Republic Company to the American Car and Foundry Company, which is referred to as the largest ever made in this country. It is understood that it is the result of an understanding between the two interests, looking to harmonious co-operation.

There has been considerable activity in muck bars East and West, the scarcity of steel and the relatively lower prices of iron rolling mill products having led makers to turn back to the puddling furnaces for relief.

The pipe trade is reported as being exceedingly active, and a further advance is talked of. Report has it that the consolidation scheme has been heavily oversubscribed, and that a large proportion of those interested in the constituent companies will take stock instead of cash.

In the metal markets the time seems to be approaching for new contracts with consumers. No one expects that 18 cents will be the basis. Spelter has declined rapidly of late.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Election of A. J. Cassatt President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Hardening tendency of the discount rate in London on the probable withdrawal from the Bank of England of gold for shipment to Germany.

Statement by C. S. Guthrie, President of the American Steel Hoop Company, that there is no foundation for reports that a dividend on the company's common stock would be declared next week.

Advance in the Bank of Holland rate of discount to 3 per cent.

Increase of $101,209 in Jersey Central's net earnings for May, making an increase of $411,508 since Jan. 1.

Vote of the stockholders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company to increase the capital from $500,000 to $2,500,000 and the surplus a like amount.

Pittsburg advices that there is no abatement in the demand for steel and no signs of weakening in prices.

Panicky condition of the Paris market on account of the political crisis.

Increase of $23,367 in Tennessee Coal and Iron's surplus net earnings for May, making an increase of $35,288 since Jan. 1.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 1½ per cent. on American Bell Telephone stock, in addition to the regular quarterly 3 per cent.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in June showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$5,417
Chicago Terminal Transfer	1,495
Chicago and West Michigan	6,976
Cleve., Cin., Chic. and St. Louis	10,748
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	114
Norfolk and Western	33,944
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	23,584
Southern Railway	60,476
Western N. Y. and Pennsylvania	9,000
Total increase nine roads	$164,754
Increase previously reported	513,282
Total increase forty-three roads	$678,036

The following showed decreases:

Fort Worth and Rio Grande	$2,037
Kansas City and Suburban Belt	64
Total decrease two roads	2,101
Decrease previously reported	64,145
Net decrease ten roads	66,246
Net increase	$611,790

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Conewawah Spinning Company of Elmira Heights; capital, $100,000. Directors—Matthias H. Arnot, Casper G. Decker, N. J. Bilbrough, and Howard H. Hallock, Elmira; Charles M. Tompkins, New York City.

Logaspat Manufacturing and Trading Company of New York City, to manufacture and sell food products and machinery used in the manufacture of such products; capital, $3,000. Directors—Louis J. Frey, Charles O. Troll, and Amos G. Russell, New York City.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 21, 1899.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¾	17½	897	Am. Car & Foundry	16	18⅛	16	18⅛	+2⅛
61½	62	575	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60⅞	62	60⅛	62	+2½
35½	36¼	125	American Cotton Oil	35½	36	35½	36	.....
9	11	100	Am. Linseed Co.	10	10	10	10	+1¼
36¾	37	1,092	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38	38	37	37	−1
83½	83¾	585	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	83¼	83¼	82¾	83¼	+1½
19	20½	125	American Malting Co.	20	20	20	20	−⅞
73	75	440	Am. Malting Co. pf.	73	73	72¾	72¾	−2½
8⅝	8¾	3,400	Am. Spirits Mfg.	10¼	10¼	8	8½	−1⅝
31	32	250	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	32⅜	32⅜	31½	31½	−1½
53¾	54	31,870	Am. Steel & Wire	54⅝	54⅝	53½	54	.....
95	95½	660	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95½	95½	94⅜	95¼	+⅛
151⅜	151½	23,970	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	153½	154½	151⅜	151⅜	−1⅝
101	103½	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	103	103	103	103	.....
35¾	35¾	400	American Tin Plate	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	−⅜
85¼	85¼	200	Am. Tin Plate pf.	85½	85½	85	85	−⅞
88⅞	90	46,605	American Tobacco	95⅞	95⅞	88½	89⅞	−6
140	141	500	Am. Tobacco pf.	140	140	140	140	−1
76	77	260	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	77	77	76½	76½	+⅛
17	17¼	1,345	At., T. & S. F.	17¼	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
54½	54⅝	2,730	At., T. & S. F. pf.	54⅝	55	54½	54½	−⅛
49¼	49½	2,950	Anaconda Copper	49¼	50	49¼	49¼	−1⅛
44¾	45	11,440	Baltimore & Ohio	47	47½	44	44⅝	−2⅛
67⅝	68	5,120	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70	70	67½	67⅞	−2⅛
116½	116⅝	18,685	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	117⅜	118⅛	116½	116½	−⅜
53	53¼	300	Canada Southern	53⅞	53⅞	53¼	53¼	−⅝
24⅝	25	3,110	Chesapeake & Ohio	24¾	25¼	24¾	24⅞	+⅛
59	59¾	400	Chicago Con. Traction	59½	59¾	59½	59¾	+¼
130⅞	131¼	5,910	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	131⅝	131¾	131	131	−⅛
13¼	13⅜	910	Chicago Great West.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	.....
28	29	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B	30	30	29	29	−2¼
87	91	100	Chi. Gr. West. deb.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	−⅜
40	41	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	39	41	39	41	+½
126	126½	5,650	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	126⅝	127	126	126	−½
172	173¼	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173	173	173	173	−¾
154	155	1,120	Chicago & Northw.	153¾	155¼	153½	153½	.....
195	198	15	Chi. & Northw. pf.	194	194	194	194	.....
112¼	112¼	1,635	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	112⅜	113¼	112¼	112¼	−¼
14⅞	15½	900	Chi. Term. Trans.	15¼	15⅝	15	15	.....
46½	46¾	1,100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	47	47½	46¾	46¾	−1½
54½	55	2,720	C., C., C. & St. L.	55	55⅞	55	55	+⅛
43⅜	44	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44	44½	43½	43½	−⅝
5¼	5½	20	Colorado Southern	.....	5½	5½	5½	.....
12	12½	50	Col. & H. C. & I.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
180½	181½	865	Consolidated Gas	181½	182	181	181	−½
36⅜	36½	55,515	Continental Tobacco	41¼	41⅝	36	36½	−4½
79¾	80	10,155	Continental Tobac. pf.	82	82	79	79	−2
168	171½	245	Del., Lack. & West.	169	169	169	169	.....
21⅜	22	100	Denver & R. G.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
76¼	76¾	700	Denver & R. G. pf.	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	−⅜
19⅜	20½	450	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	21¼	21¼	20	20	−1
33⅜	35	350	Erie 1st pf	34	34	33½	33⅝	−1⅛
17½	18	300	Erie 2d pf	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	.....
90½	90⅝	13,055	Federal Steel	90¼	91¾	90¼	91¾	+⅛
82½	82¾	2,949	Federal Steel pf.	82⅝	83	82⅝	82⅝	+⅛
117¼	117¾	20	General Electric	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	.....
66	66½	260	Glucose Sugar Ref.	66½	66¾	66½	66½	.....
169½	170	694	Great Northern pf.	169⅞	170	169⅞	170	+¼
109	110	15	H. B. Claflin Co.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	.....
22	25	126	Hocking Valley	24⅜	24⅜	24¾	24⅜	+⅛
58⅜	58¾	2,582	Hocking Valley pf.	57⅞	58¾	57¼	58⅝	+1⅛
112	112¼	435	Illinois Central	112	112¼	112	112¼	+⅛
40½	41	820	International Paper	41⅝	41⅝	41	41	−⅛
77	78	210	Internat. Paper pf.	77⅛	77⅞	77	77	.....
45	47	50	Iowa Central pf	45	45	45	45	.....
6⅜	7½	1,150	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	7⅜	7½	7	7	−⅜
16¾	17	100	Lake Erie & West.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	.....
67½	68¼	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+⅛
93

Electric Vehicle common advanced several points, closing at 104 bid. The preferred stock was firmer than it had been for some days, and closed at 116 bid. New York and New England Electric Vehicle Transportation were both strong at the close, and the latter made a slight net gain for the day, closing at 13 bid.

Amalgamated Copper, though not extensively traded in, made a net gain of more than 1 point, closing at 91½ bid. There was some trading yesterday and on Tuesday in a copper stock called the United Verde Extension. The stock was quite active, and changed hands in fairly large amount at 6. On Tuesday it sold at 5¾ and 5⅞. It closed yesterday at 6 bid.

Royal Baking Powder preferred was very strong. It sold up to 101¼ and closed at 101 bid, a net gain of 1 point. It is said that very little of the stock is in the market, and the daily transactions in the stock are very small. International Pump preferred was strong, and made a net gain of three-quarters of 1 point, closing at 69¾ bid. Standard Oil sold at 470 and ended the day at 469½ bid, a net gain of 3½ points.

Bay State Gas sold in fairly large amount at 2, and was offered at that figure during the afternoon, but at the close the stock got back to 2 bid.

American Air Power sold just before the close at 80, after which 76½ was the best bid for the stock. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	33½	34½
Amsterdam pf	58	59
American 5s, with interest	101½	102½
Bay State Gas	2	2½

Industrials.

American Air Power	76½	81
Beet Sugar	32	34
Beet Sugar pf	80	82
Electric Boat	19	22
Electric Boat pf	40	45
Electric Vehicle, ex div.	104	106
Electric Vehicle pf	116	118
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	2	2½
Havana Commercial	29½	31
Havana Commercial pf	68½	69½
International Power		76
International Pump	24	25
International Pump pf		93½
Kentucky Distilleries	20¾	20¾
Kentucky Distilleries pf., ex div	61¾	61¾
National Gramophone	82	83
National Salt	43	45
National Salt pf	72½	75
New England Electric Vehicle	13	13½
New York El. Brake and Coupler	62	62½
New York Electric Vehicle	22½	22⅝
Otis Elevator	34	35½
Otis Elevator pf	90	92
Republic Iron & Steel	17	18
Republic Iron & Steel pf	61¾	62
Royal Baking Powder pf	101	
Rubber Goods Mfg.	25	25½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79	80
Standard Oil Stock	460½	470
Union Steel & Chain	27½	28
Union Steel & Chain pf	67½	68
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	1

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	91¼	92½
British Columbia Copper	11½	12
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	26¾
General Carriage	35	36½
Markeen Copper	7½	8½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	2⅜	23
Tennessee Copper	19	19½
United Verde Extension	6	7
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	248
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	102	104
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Colonial (Ohio) stock	82	
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	106
Con. Traction of N. J	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Kings Co. Inc	5	8
Kings Co. Elevated	2	5
Nassau Elec. 4s	95	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	18	22
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	34½	35¼
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93½	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
South Avenue Railroad	203	212
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	91	92
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	22	24
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	38	39½
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	97	98
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry, ex dividend	4	
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	11¼	12
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	84	86
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	105
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
Columbus Gas	95	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	84	88
Consolidated Gas of N. J	20	23
Consumers' (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas	65	70
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	78	81
Indianapolis Gas	122	128
Indianapolis Gas Co. bon s	104½	104¾
Lafayette Gas Co	65	74
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	73
Mutual Gas of New York	230	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	66	67
New England Gas & Coke	18½	20
New England Gas & Coke bonds	77¾	79½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	80	90
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	110	
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	96	97½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107	108

Industrials.

American Bank Note	45	50
American Typefounders'	46	50
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barnes & Smith	22	25
Central & South American Tel	123	14
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	
General Chemical pf	99	102
Herring-Hall-Marvin, 1st ass't pd	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf., 1st as. pd	10	13
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	98	
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
Iron Steamboat	5½	7
Lorillard Company pf	120	
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¾	107½
Standard Coupler	39	
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf		60
Union Typewriter	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	117
Wagner Car Company	178	181
Worthington Pump pf	112	113

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

20 shares Globe Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 98.

100 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 735.

97 shares National Broadway Bank, ex dividend, $25 each, 209½.

35 shares American Union Life Insurance Company, $100 each, 36.

3 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 220.

$215,000 Shore Line Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1910, November, 1895, coupons on, $700 lot.

$500 Atchison & Nebraska Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, due March, 1908, coupons March and September, 123½.

9 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 2,010.

5 shares Manhattan Company Bank, $50 each, 200.

32 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1,445.

3 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1,480.

100 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 236.

$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1923, 73.

$9,000 Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad refunding 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1947, 106.

8 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., ex dividend, $100 each, 252.

200 shares Indianapolis Gas Company, $50 each, 110.

$5,000 Gramercy Sugar Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1923, 73.

$30,000 Staten Island Railroad Company first mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds, due 1943, interest June and December, guaranteed by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, 105¾.

$10,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad (Milwaukee and Madison) 6 per cent. bonds, due 1905, coupons March and September, 116.

$34,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad 7 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1903, coupons January and July, 117¾.

$25,000 Albany and Susquehanna Railroad first consolidated 7 per cent. registered bonds, due 1906, interest April and October, 123½.

$25,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad (Iowa Division) 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1902, coupons April and October, 104¼.

200 shares Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company, $100 each, 19¾.

$4,000 Boston and New York Air Line Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due August, 1905, coupons February and August, 110½.

$8,000 Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad first mortgage (Michigan Division) 6 per cent. bonds, due July, 1924, coupons January and July, 146¾.

75 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each, 398.

20 shares Western National Bank, $100 each, 310½.

$2,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due July, 1912, (indorsed,) coupons June and December, 141.

$3,000 Northern Union Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due November, 1927, interest May and November, accrued interest from May 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 95¼.

$5,000 Detroit and Mackinac Railroad 4 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1995, coupons June and December, 66.

12 shares American Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company, $100 each, 175.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
890	A., T. & S. F.	54⅝	54⅞	54½	54½
22,900	Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	153⅝	154⅜	151⅝	151⅝
2,240	Am. Steel & W.	54½	54⅝	53½	54
100	Am. Tobacco	93	93	90	90¼
320	Am. Sp. Mfg.	10	10	8⅝	8¾
15,130	Brook. R. T.	118	118¾	116½	116½
200	Bay State Gas	2	2½	2	2½
20	Canada South	53⅝	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝
5,580	C., B. & Q.	131⅞	132	131	131
4,700	C., M. & St. P.	126⅞	127	126⅛	126⅛
330	C., R. I. & P.	112½	113	112⅝	112⅝
5,570	Con. Tobacco	41½	41½	35⅞	35⅞
20	Con. Tob. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½
13,070	Federal Steel	60¼	61⅜	60¼	60½
300	Fed. Steel pf.	82⅝	82⅝	82½	82½
230	Louis. & Nash.	66¾	66⅞	66¼	66½
1,900	Manhattan	113⅝	113⅝	112¾	113
330	Mo. Pacific	41⅛	41⅞	40½	40½
70	Nor. Pacific	46½	46½	46¼	46¼
250	N. Y. Central	132½	132½	132⅜	132⅜
20	N. Y., O. & W.	26¼	26¼	26	26
20	Nor. Pac. pf.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅝	74⅝
110	Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼
190	People's Gas	119⅝	119⅝	119	119
80	Reading 1st pf.	61	61¾	60	60¼
200	Southern pf.	48¾	49	48¾	48¾
1,100	Tenn. Coal & I.	65¾	65¾	63¾	64
500	Union Pacific	39¼	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝
30	Union Pacific pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½
10	U. S. Leather pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
10	U. S. Rubber	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
50	Wabash pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½
30	Western Union	89¼	89¼	89½	89¼
76,510					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$39,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
1,000	Am. Gas 5s	102	102	102	102
23,000	K., C. P. & P. 1st	60	60	60	60
30,000	St. L. S'west 2d	52½	52½	51¾	51¾
$97,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week June	$37,559	$32,142	$29,033
From July 1	1,720,165	1,689,011	1,536,792
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	74	74	76
2d week June	$23,499	$22,094	$21,156
From July 1	1,154,686	1,064,954	995,778
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	614	614	581
2d week June	$38,113	$31,137	$30,464
From July 1	889,787	732,106	621,882
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
2d week June	$289,797	$279,040	$257,912
From July 1	13,937,615	13,668,976	12,515,312
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week June	$24,512	$24,398	$23,628
From Jan. 1	611,428	598,228	504,070
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week June	$5,837	$7,874	$4,302
KANSAS CITY & SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	32	32	35
2d week June	$9,613	$9,077	$11,300
From Jan. 1	243,712	205,681	184,322
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,561	1,570	1,570
2d week June	$253,043	$219,099	$223,428
From July 1	11,304,889	10,815,541	10,071,820
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
2d week June	$149,099	$125,515	$99,396
From July 1	6,043,712	6,018,873	4,214,647
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,648	5,654	5,158
2d week June	$468,767	$408,291	$371,939
From July 1	24,112,096	21,704,924	19,641,737
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	642	642	651
2d week June	$66,700	$57,700	$51,600
From July 1	3,112,340	3,112,134	2,828,939
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for			
May—			
Gross earnings	1,170,663	955,300	976,576
Op. ex. and taxes	713 204	599,050	635,230
Net earnings	457,459	356,249	341,146
From Jan. 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	5,220,801	4,693,747	4,500,515
Net earnings	2,014,182	1,602,674	1,435,065
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD for			
May—			
Net earnings	87,592	65,141	33,592
Charges	46 083	47,470	47,777
Surplus	41,029	17,662	*13,985
From Jan. 1 to May 31—			
Net earnings	393,403	362,690	228,454
Surplus	160,788	125,300	*10,431

*Deficit.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 21.—Money continues easy in Boston, as the actual supply is being somewhat increased, while the demand is smaller by reason of the reduced volume of transactions at the Stock Exchange. One prominent bank brought over about $300,000 in gold from New York last night. On call, money rules from 3 to 4 per cent.; time money is in abundant supply, with minimum rates 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for six months, and 3½ per cent. for a year. There is very little business reported in business paper. Maturities are being largely paid off. Rates range all the way from 3 to 4½ per cent. Sterling exchange is firm at posted rates.

There were a few gains of about a point each in the coppers to-day, noticeably Copper Range, Gold Dredging, and Baltic. Tamarack sold ex dividend 205, Parrot was off, to 50, and Old Dominion to 36. Burlington was up a point and Pitchburg preferred up the same, Gas seconds gained a point, Sugar added 2, and lost part of the gain. Dominion Coal lost a point. The market was dull, and trading very light.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10	10¼	Old Dom.	36½	
Allouez	8	8⅝	Osceola	82	83
Arcadian	53		Parrot	50½	
Arnold	14½	15	Pioneer	2½	3
Ash Bed	2¼	2½	Quincy	150	155
Atlantic	31	33	Rhode Isl.	8½	8¾
Baltic	32	33	Santa Fé	11½	
Bos. & Cr. C.	25		Santa Ysabel	13¼	13¾
Bos. & Mont.	340	350	Shoe	36¼	36¾
Butte & Bos.	74	76	Tamarack	200	210
Cal. & Hec.	895		Utah Cons.	40	40½
Centennial	33		Washington	2½	2¾
Franklin	17⅜	18	White Knob	12	13
Humboldt	1¾		Winona	14	14⅜
Mohawk	26	27	Wolverine	43¼	44
Old Colony	10	10½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	258	260	Cen. M. pf. 69
Bos. & Low.	235	240	Fitchburg pf. 116½ 117
Bos. & Me.	192		N. Y. & N. E.
Bos. & Prov.	300		6s 113
Bos. Elev.	106		N. Y. & N. E.
Bos. Gas 6s.	85	89	7s
Cent. Mass.	18½	19½	West End 93 94

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	340	345	Lam. Store 38 39
Chi. Stk. Yds.	145½	147	Mex. Tel. ⅜ ⅝
Dom. Coal	52	53	West. Elec. 49
Dom. C. pf.	115		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 21.—A spurt in Linseed preferred sent it from 45 at the opening up to 47½; it closed at 46. The common, opening at 9¾, reached 10½ and closed at 10. Diamond Match gained a notch to 151. Metropolitan gold bonds opened at 96¾ and closed at 97. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	29
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	98¼
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	150½
National Biscuit Co. com.	42½
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97½
Brewing & Malting Co.	13
Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	13
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	2
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	244
West Chicago Street Railroad	120½
South Side Elevated Railroad	144
Lake Street Elevated	16
Lake Street Elevated, trust ctfs.	13¾
Street's West Stable Car Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed com.	9⅝
American Linseed pf.	46
American Tin Plate com.	35¼
American Tin Plate pf.	85
National Biscuit Co. com.	42½
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97½
National Carbon com.	18
National Carbon pf.	81
National Steel com.	49⅝
National Steel pf.	88½
Diamond Match	150½
West Chicago Street Railroad	120½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—There was no interest in the market to-day outside of American Railways and Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg. The dealings in these stocks were on an enormous scale, particularly in American. Weakness was developed as a result of rumors that the deal between the two companies might not, after all, go through. American receded to 10½ and Consolidated fell under 33, but made a sharp recovery on the report that, if this deal should not go through, another might. In the remainder of the market absolute stagnation prevailed, with prices reflecting a fractionary disposition.

The close was rather heavy at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Choctaw	36⅝	37⅛	Penn. Mfg.	24	24½
El. Stge Bat.	130	135	Phila. Trac.	99⅝	100
El. St. B. pf.	135	140	Union Trac.	41¾	42
El. Co. of A.	17⅞	18	U. Gas Imp.	107½	108½
Lehigh Val.	23⅞	27	Welsbach L.	49	50
Marsden	16½	16¾	W. N. Y. & P.	7½	7⅝

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Tuesday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.03	.02
Alpha Con.	.04	.03
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.35	.33
Best & Belcher	.34	.36
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.54	.55
Challenge Con.	.32	.30
Chollar	.25	.26
Confidence	.92	.90
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.25
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.27	.26
Gould & Curry	.20	.21
Hale & Norcross	.32	.32
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.14	.14
Kentucky Con.	.04	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.44	.42
Occidental Con.	.20	.19
Ophir	.84	.85
Overman	.15	.15
Potosi	.39	.37
Savage	.20	.20
Sag Belcher	.07	.05
Sierra Nevada	.60	.61
Standard	2.40	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.10	.10
Utah Con.	.32	.31
Yellow Jacket	.11	.11
Silver Bars	.60½	.60½
Mexican dollars	49⅜@50¼	49¾@50¼
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12⅝

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	46	49	46	49
Anchoria	80	84	80	84
Argentum	25	28	25	28
Battle	26½	27	27½	28
Columbine	16	17	16½	17
Consolidated	8¾	9¼	9	9½
Damon	16⅝	16⅞	17¼	17½
Elkton	87	88	88½	89
El Vaso	28¼	28⅝	26⅜	27¼
Findlay	14	14½	14⅜	14¾
Garfield	11½	12½	11	11½
Gibson	23	24½	25	29
Golden Fleece	31½	33	31½	33
Golden King	90	94	89	94
Gold Coin	193	200	199	200
Gould	21	21½	21¾	22
Isabella	76⅜	77	79⅜	79⅝
Independence	56¾	57	88½	88½
Jackpot	54¾	55	25⅜	25⅞
Matoa	31	31⅜	32½	33½
Moon Anchor	105	108	105	108
Pinnacle	15¾	16	16½	16¾
Pharmacist	3	4	4⅞	4¾
Portland	180	190	193	193⅞
Hawlings	39	41	41	44
Rosa	22	22½	22	22½
Union	25	27	26	26¼
Vindicator	90	92	90	92
Work	21⅜	21⅝	22¼	22⅜

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly report of the Bowery Bank will be found in another column.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announce that the $6,285,000 Massachusetts State 3 per cent. bonds, which they purchased from the State last week, have all been sold.

N. W. Harris & Co. own and offer to investors $100,000 5 per cent. bonds of the City of Charlotte, N. C., issue 1920. The net bonded debt of the city is $225,000, and the city's charter prohibits the creation of a debt in excess of $500,000.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company's certificates of deposit for Pittsburg and Western Railway Company preferred stock have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Two-thirds of the entire issue have been deposited with the trust company.

The subscription books for $12,000,000 first mortgage collateral trust 4½ per cent. fifty-year gold bonds of the Washington Traction and Electric Company closed yesterday at 3 P. M. It is stated that subscriptions received were highly satisfactory.

In another column will be found the declarations of dividends by the following banks: Hamilton, Columbia, Garfield National, the Mechanics' National, the Bowery, the Oriental, National Shoe and Leather, Merchants' Exchange National, the National Butchers' and Drovers', and East River National. There also will be found a notice of the payment of Coupon No. 2 prior lien 3½ per cent bonds, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, due July 1, 1900, and the dividend of the Proctor and Gamble Company on the preferred stock and the interest on bonds of the same company.

SEIZURE OF MOLASSES CANDY.

It Is Claimed It Should Have Been Stamped Under War Revenue Law.

Men from Revenue Agent Thompson's office have within the past two days seized in this city over 500 gross of ten-cent packages of molasses candy, manufactured by H. L. Hildreth of Boston, and which, it is claimed, have not been stamped in accordance with the provisions of the war revenue law. The manufacturer of the candy has caused to be printed on each package a statement that it is good for digestion, coughs, and colds, and this, Mr. Thompson says, has rendered the candy subject to the stamp tax—one-quarter of a cent for every ten-cent package.

"Hildreth claims to manufacture ten tons of the stuff every day," said Mr. Thompson yesterday, "and if this is so, and he has been turning out this amount since the law went into effect, he now owes the Government about $20,000. I shall continue to seize every package of the candy that is not stamped, and shall do all I can to make Hildreth comply with the law. Manufacturers of candy will find it cheaper to sell their stuff as candy, and not try to put it on the market as a medicine."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	82¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	41⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	6 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6
Sugar, granulated	5½
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	4¾
Pork, mess	8.75
Hams, dressed, 180 lbs.	5½
Lard, prime	5.30
Butter, Western creamery	18½@18¾
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	18.25

CHICAGO, June 21.—Flour easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71½@75c; No. 2 red, 76½c; No. 2 corn, 34⅝@34⅞c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34⅝@35½c; No. 2 oats, 26½@26¾c; No. 3 white, 28@29½c; No. 2 rye, 62c; No. 2 barley, 37½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.06; Northwestern, $1.09; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $7.50@$8.25; lard, per 100 lbs, $4.02½@$5.02½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.55@$4.85; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.05 @$5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $6.75.

COTTON.—A further break of 12@20 points took place in cotton futures yesterday, following Tuesday's loss of 3@7 points. At times the market was very unsettled and a panicky feeling prevailed. The slump was particularly noticeable during the morning, when the selling appeared to be general by all classes. English cables were decidedly disappointing, crop accounts continued of a brilliant average, and speculative support was almost entirely lacking. The summary of the weekly Government crop report gave the bear contingent courage by indicating a general improvement in the condition of cotton in all sections of the belt, while reports from private sources were, if possible, even more favorable than they have heretofore been, offsetting the Government's statement that the Texas crop is grassy and the Georgia crop suffering from caterpillars. The volume of business was very much larger than any single day's business of recent weeks; but this was due to liquidation, and not to a disposition to make new ventures, although there was some investment buying on the rushes to sell by conservative parties who believe that the market, having declined over ¼c, was entitled to some reaction. The fact that there is a tremendous business in cotton goods in this country as well as abroad, with spinners generally carrying light supplies of cotton, (they having been educated to believe in a big crop and low prices for raw material,) also led some of the more conservative shorts to cover on yesterday's break. On the basis of 8.50 for August, some good Wall Street houses bought Summer month contracts, and the fact that August is now believed to be in strong hands also added to the conservatism of the smaller local traders, causing them to cover. The demand from abroad was fairly good early in the session, but later the foreigners sold. It was estimated that 350,000 to 400,000 bales changed ownership during the day. The market closed steady at a net loss of 10@15 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.74	5.74	5.60	5.60@5.62
July	5.76	5.76	5.57	5.63@5.64
August	5.79	5.79	5.60	5.66@5.67
September	5.76	5.76	5.59	5.65@5.66
October	5.79	5.80	5.63	5.70@5.71
November	5.82	5.82	5.68	5.73@5.74
December	5.86	5.86	5.72	5.76@5.77
January	5.89	5.89	5.75	5.79@5.80
February	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.82@5.83
March	5.95	5.95	5.82	5.85@5.86
April				5.88@5.89
May	5.97	5.97	5.95	5.91@5.93

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet, with prices 5-16c lower, on the basis of 6 1-16c for middling uplands and 6 5-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6⅝c and 6⅝c, respectively, last year. Total sales of 500 bales included 300 bales for export and 200 bales on contract.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; middling upland, 3¾d. Futures opened easy, 1-64d decline; closed barely steady at 2@2½-64d net decline. December-January, 3.10s; January-February, 3.16b; February-March, 3.17s; March-April, 3.17½b; April-May, 3.18½@s; June, 3.19b; June-July, 3.19s; July-August, 3.19s; August-September, 3.19s; September-October, 3.18s; October-November, 3.17s; November-December, 3.16s. Manchester—Yarns quiet and firm; cloths, orders at low limits.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	81 3-16	81 7-16	80⅝

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
100 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. New Term opens Sept. 20; Branch School, Oct. 2d.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CONN. June 1, 1899.—Examination for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at Trinity School, 139-147 West 91st St., Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 29th and 30th and July 1st, 1899.
GEO. WILLIAMSON SMITH, President.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27.

STAMMERING
successfully treated by a physician. Dr. F. A. BRYANT, 105 West 72d St., New York.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
250—WEST 23D ST.—250

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.
: 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1338 Franklin.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SUMMER HOTELS AND COTTAGES
our notehead offer is just right. 1,000 sheets, linen paper, well printed, for $3.25. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., Printers, 31 Rose St., City.

DRY GOODS.

THE LORETTE CHAMOIS GLOVES WASH most beautifully, and fit to perfection; 65c. pair. All absolutely warranted. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, June 13th, 1899.
The Municipal Street Railway Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 24th day of April, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, and highways in The City of New York hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in and upon the surface of the following streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, to wit:
Commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, running thence westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to the junction of One Hundred and Six-teenth Street and Manhattan Avenue; thence northward with double tracks along, through and upon said Manhattan Avenue to the intersection of said Manhattan Avenue with St. Nicholas Avenue; thence with double tracks through, along and upon said St. Nicholas Avenue to the Kingsbridge Road; thence with double tracks along, through and upon the Kingsbridge Road, upon the bridge of the Harlem Canal, and over the proposed bridge, when constructed, over Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the northmost portion of the intersection of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) with the Kingsbridge Road; thence westerly from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road with Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) through, along and upon West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) to Riverdale Avenue; thence north through, along and upon Riverdale Avenue to the northerly line of The City of New York.
Also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence westwardly with double tracks through, along and upon One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to the junction of the said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, connecting the said proposed railroad, tracks, connections, curves, switches and appliances with said proposed road on St. Nicholas Avenue; also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thence running westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the intersection of said One Hundred and Forty-fifth on St. Nicholas Avenue; also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence running westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and connecting with said street railway and the said Avenue railway connections, curves and appliances, and to the operation of the said railway by electricity or any other motive power which may be lawfully enjoyed upon the line,
Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions given by resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, which were adopted on the ninth day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the ninth day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall of The City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.
All persons interested in the application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation to said application.
P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part II. thereof, in the County Court House, in the said Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the International Banking and Trust Company.
Dated New York, June 22d, 1899.
THE AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.
By STEWART BROWN, President.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Andrew Anderson, Jr., of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Andrew Anderson, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 21st, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Henry B. Harra, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Harry W. Semon of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Harry W. Semon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE J. SHANNON, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that George J. Shannon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 13th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JULIUS SONN and HERMAN SONN, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Julius Sonn and Herman Sonn, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated June 21st, 1899.

NO. 860—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JULIUS S. STERN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Julius S. Stern, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 13th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCES J. TREADWELL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Frances J. Treadwell of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Frances J. Treadwell was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 21st, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY DISsolution of the MILITARY CLUB OF NEW YORK.
The undersigned, Receiver of the above-named corporation, gives notice that a general meeting of the creditors of said corporation is hereby called to be held at the office of said Receiver, 35 Nassau-Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 26th day of July, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting all accounts and demands for and against said corporation and all open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of said Receiver declared.
Dated May 24th, 1899.
AVERY D. ANDREWS,
Receiver of the Military Club of New York.
EDWARD WELLS, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Miles Beach one of the Judges of the Supreme Cour of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SPOWERS, lately doing business in the City of New York, to produce the same, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, John J. Spowers who has duly been appointed assignee of said William H. Spowers, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 112 John Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1899.
Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899.
JOHN J. SPOWERS,
Assignee.
P. Q. ECKERSON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 99 Nassau Street New York City, N. Y.
my18 1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York, on the 16th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORSE BURTIS, lately doing business in the City of New York, to produce the same, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, John J. Spowers, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Morse Burtis, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 112 John Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1899.
Dated New York the 16th day of May, 1899.
JOHN J. SPOWERS, Assignee.
P. Q. ECKERSON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 99 Nassau Street New York City, N. Y.
my18-1aw6wTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIAS G. COHEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Elias G. Cohen of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Elias G. Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 21st, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIEGFRIED ELKAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,078.
To the creditors of Siegfried Elkan, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Siegfried Elkan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY B. HARRA, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Henry B. Harra, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ERNEST D. KAHN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Ernest D. Kahn of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Ernest D. Kahn was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 21st, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM NOBLE, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that William Noble, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 22d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 19th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated June 21st, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—BERMAN RAFALOVITZ, Bankrupt.—No. 897.
Notice is hereby given that Berman Rafalovitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

NO. 1,144.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY W. SEMON, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Harry W. Semon of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Harry W. Semon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the 23d day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given that the Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, a domestic corporation having its principal office at No. 49 South Washington Square, in the City and County of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the Court House in said County of New York on the eleventh day of July, 1899, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls."
Dated New York, May 23d, 1899.
THE HOME FOR FALLEN AND FRIENDLESS GIRLS, by Z. Stiles Ely, President.
MANIERRE & MANIERRE, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
my23-1aw6wTh&fjy6

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DIMON, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. DIMON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1899. ROSALIE DIMON LOCKWOOD, LUDOVICA DIMON MORRILL, CHARLES L. DIMON, Jr., Executors. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f16-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 184 East 79th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOCHNER, Executors. GUSTAV GERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
mh2-1aw6mTh

FREEBORN, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. FREEBORN, formerly Elizabeth L. Cate, late of the City of New York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of January, 1899. FRANK W. FREEBORN, Administrator. WELLMAN & GOOCH, Attorneys for Administrator, 15 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GAHREN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Francis Lahey & Sons, Number 162 East 88th Street, in said borough and city, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1899. JAMES LAHEY, WILLIAM T. LAHEY, JOSEPH LAHEY, RICHARD LAHEY, and CHARLES S. KEEGOR, Executors. W. E. HARISON, Atty. for Executors, 46 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
ja12-1aw6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis D. Haines, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. HAINES, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. SACKETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WENDEL, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City.
je1-1aw6mTh

JENKINS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY JENKINS, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Brouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM P. GILLETTE, JAMES S. JENKINS, Executors. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
ja26-1aw6mTh

LAHEY, FRANCIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS LAHEY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Francis Lahey & Sons, Number 162 East 88th Street, in said borough and city, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1899. JAMES LAHEY, WILLIAM T. LAHEY, JOSEPH LAHEY, RICHARD LAHEY, and CHARLES S. KEEGOR, Executors. W. E. HARISON, Atty. for Executors, 46 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
ja12-1aw6mTh

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1899. JOHN VERNON BOUVIER, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. KATE P. MATHEWS, Administratrix, etc.
mh2-1aw6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. EDWIN PALMER, GEORGIANNA MARYLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhatten, New York City, N. Y. f23-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
ap13-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land situate at Kingsbridge, in the City of New York, (late Town of Yonkers, Westchester County,) known and described as Lots 60 and 61, on a map made by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, entitled "Map of farm situated at Kingsbridge, in the Town of Yonkers, County of Westchester, belonging to Mary C. P. McComb," showing the same as subdivided in parcels, dated February, 1847, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as Map No. 14, and which said lots, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Broadway, (formerly the Post Road from New York to Albany,) distant one hundred and ninety-nine feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Broadway with the southeasterly side of a street laid down on the map aforesaid; running thence northwesterly on a line parallel to said street, and along the easterly side of Lot No. 59 on said map to a street laid down on said map, now known as Church Street; thence northeasterly along said Church Street one hundred and ninety-nine feet to the westerly side of Lot 62 on said map; thence southeasterly along the westerly side of said Lot 62 three hundred and ninety-six feet to Broadway, and thence southwesterly along Broadway one hundred and ninety-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Together with one-half of said Broadway and Church Street lying in front of and adjoining the above-described premises.—Dated New York, June 20, 1899. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.
FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, (Office and P. O. Address,) 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. It is Lots 60 and 61 thereon, be the several distances and dimensions thereon stated more or less.

Church Street.

	100 ft.	100 ft.	100 ft.	100 ft.	100 ft.
Weber's Lane.	Lot 58.	Lot 59.	Lot 60. 404 ft.	Lot 61.	Lot 62. 386 ft.

Broadway.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty 43-100 ($21,740.43) dollars, with interest from June 9th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and thirty-seven 67-100 dollars, with interest thereon from June 19, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one hundred and thirty-six 1-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1899. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.
je22-2aw3wTh&F&jy13

WADSWORTH, JOHN HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY WADSWORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August next. Dated New York, the 1st day of February, 1899.
WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator.
GILBERT M SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City. f2-1aw6mTh

WATROUS, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. WATROUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Murray, Bennett & Hall, No. 31 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. GEORGE D. WATROUS, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George C. Woolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899. LOUVESA C. WOOLF, Administratrix.
EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my11-2aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—REBECCA T. MATHEWS, plaintiff, against SYLVESTER H. KNEELAND and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of May, 1892, and entered on the 9th day of May, 1892, and a supplemental order made and entered therein on the 23d day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot of land with the building and improvements thereon, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace, distant one hundred and nineteen feet six inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Hamilton Terrace seventeen feet; thence easterly again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet to the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Hamilton Terrace seventeen feet to the place of beginning.
Said premises are now known as No. 58 Hamilton Terrace.—Dated New York, June 8th, 1899.
GEORGE R. VAN HOESEN, Referee.
EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $9,000, with interest thereon from the 1st day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $328.66, with interest from May 31, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $20.97 and interest.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.
GEORGE R. VAN HOESEN, Referee.
je6-2aw8wTu&Th&js27

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADAM WEBER, plaintiff, vs. KATHERINE WEBER, et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land situate at Kingsbridge, in the City of New York, (late Town of Yonkers,

THE GERRY SOCIETY'S WORK

Reviewed by Its President at a Hearing Before A. Stickney.

HOW CITY'S $30,000 IS USED

Mr. Gerry Declares Amount Received Is in Reality Only $18,000—State Charities Board Exacting.

The investigation into the affairs of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was continued yesterday before Albert Stickney. Mr. Stickney was appointed for this purpose under a special law passed by the last Legislature, by Justice Beach of the Supreme Court, on the petition of Frederick D. Tappen, one of the Directors of the society. The Directors were moved to demand the investigation on account of the public criticisms of the management of the institution.

The society was represented yesterday by De Lancey Nicoll and J. D. Lindsay. The Corporation Counsel's office was represented by Assistant Corporation Counsel George L. Sterling, and the Controller's office by Assistant Deputy Controller Edgar J. Levey.

Elbridge T. Gerry, the President of the society, was the first witness. He gave an exhaustive review of the establishment and work of the society. Mr. Nicoll then introduced in evidence a letter from Controller Coler to Mr. Stickney, which, after acknowledging the receipt of the notification of the hearing, read as follows:

"It was generally understood when the Legislature authorized the appropriation of $30,000 annually by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, that this amount was not intended to relieve the private benefactors of the society from supporting it in respect to its main object—i. e., the prevention of cruelty to children—but only to reimburse the society for its outlay in caring for dependent children who otherwise would become charges upon the City of New York.

"There has been filed in this department a statement sworn to by the Superintendent of the society, to the effect that the total expenditures for the year 1898 amounted to $65,062.08, of which $35,178.06 were devoted to salaries and wages, $14,537.89 for supplies, and $15,946.13 for all other purposes. The same statement sets forth that 4,645 children were maintained by the institution during the year, and in answer to the question, How many days have been paid for by the city? the answer is 'none.'

"I think it would be very interesting, and perhaps profitable, to pursue this inquiry: What use is made of the $30,000 annually appropriated by the city, and can that use be fairly considered a public use?'"

Mr. Gerry explained that the money referred to could not legally be used for the maintenance of the children. It was used for the payment of salaries of clerks, bookkeepers, agents, and the transportation of children to and from the courts and to the various institutions to which they were committed. Mr. Gerry said further that the city's appropriation amounted in reality to only $18,000 per annum, as there was at least $10,000 paid to the city by the society, the money being collected from the parents of children who were committed to institutions by order of the court. The society also paid taxes amounting to $2,000 to the city.

As to the officers of the society, Mr. Gerry said they are selected by him and appointed by the Board of Directors. They receive monthly salaries of from $65 up. Mr. Gerry said while the city actually contributes about $18,000 a year for the society's work, if undertaken by the city, it would cost the municipality at least $90,000 a year, not counting the cost of a building.

Mr. Gerry explained about the reports that the State Board of Charities requires his society to furnish. The reports containing statistics must be furnished monthly, and he thought the State Board too exacting. "There is no appeal from this board," he said. "It is an absolutely despotic power. I want to say that a great deal has been said about the despotic power of the society and its President. Its only power comes from the statutes of the State, and there is abundant chance for appeal from all that it does."

At the conclusion of Mr. Gerry's testimony, E. F. Jenkins, Superintendent of the society, was examined on matters of detail connected with the institution. The hearing was then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Levey said he was not at the hearing to examine or cross-examine, but merely to give any information that he could. The Controller wanted it understood, he said, that he had not brought any charges against Mr. Gerry or his society. The charges had appeared in newspapers.

CAPT. RAYMOND SAVED BOTH.

Picked Up A. S. Hewitt and Edward Cooper, Who Were Shipwrecked.

But for Capt. George B. Raymond, whose funeral will be held to-day at Bordentown, N. J., neither Abram S. Hewitt nor Edward Cooper would have been Mayor of New York.

Capt. Raymond commanded a merchantman over fifty years ago, and when Mr. Cooper and his tutor, who afterward became his brother-in-law, were shipwrecked in the Atlantic, he picked them up and brought them safely into port. Neither of them ever forgot that he owed his life to this timely aid.

During the civil war Capt. Raymond was Provost Marshal of the district which included his home; but for the thirty-eight years preceding his death he had been freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with headquarters at Pier 1, North River. During all that time, and until Tuesday of last week, he had journeyed daily from Bordentown to New York and back (120 miles in all,)—a somewhat noteworthy fact in view of the fact that he would have been eighty-six years old in August. He died suddenly, partly from grief at the death of his oldest daughter.

SAVED A WOMAN'S ASSAILANT.

Police Kept a Crowd from a Negro Who Attacked Mrs. Pollock.

Had it not been for the efforts of Detectives Duncan and O'Brien of the Wakefield police station an angry crowd of farmers and citizens would have punished George Toppin, a negro, twenty-eight years of age, of Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge, yesterday, for attacking Mrs. Theresa Pollock of 468 West Forty-seventh Street, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Pollock said that she had gone to Edenwald, about two miles from the Woodlawn station, to inspect some lots she had bought. At a thick grove she met Toppin. He spoke to her and she asked him the route to Edenwald. Toppin told her he would take her through a short cut. When they had walked a short distance Toppin suddenly attacked her. Mrs. Pollock said she ran screaming, hoping some men she had seen chopping wood might hear her. Toppin pursued her. Mounted Policeman Davis, who had heard the woman's screams, suddenly appeared. Toppin rushed back into the woods and was lost to view. Davis corroborated Mrs. Pollock.

The spectacle of a handsome woman, weeping, accompanying a mounted policeman, attracted a large crowd. Indignation was great. Parties of men went into the woods and hunted for the negro. Toppin had been evading the police for some time on charges similar to that made by Mrs. Pollock. The searching party, of which Detectives Duncan and O'Brien were members, discovered Toppin yesterday morning in a swamp a short distance from the place where he had attacked Mrs. Pollock. The crowd wanted to get at him, but were kept back by the detectives. Toppin was taken to court strongly guarded and almost paralyzed with fear. As he was driven to court he was followed by a large crowd of threatening men and women.

Mrs. Pollock is handsome, of the blonde style, and very tall. Magistrate Kudlich said to Toppin:

"You can thank your lucky stars that you are in New York instead of in Georgia. Had you attempted the attack in the South I would have given very little for your life. I will hold you in $1,000 bail for trial."

Cringing and trembling in every limb Toppin was led to the jail.

Will of Alderman Henry Siefke.

The will of Alderman Henry Siefke was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate is valued at $252,000, of which all but $2,000 is in real estate. Mr. Siefke's widow and his son, Henry, receive the bulk of the estate.

HOLD-UP OF BOND ISSUES.

Charge that Tammany Is Not Sincere in Its Desire to Put Them Through Is Denied.

The action of the Council in approving two bond issues on Tuesday and refusing to take up others, and of the Board of Aldermen in failing to act at all through the absence of Tammany members, caused the charge to be made openly yesterday that Tammany is not sincere in its professed desire to put the bond issues through.

It was pointed out that when the resolutions for street and park opening and new fire station bonds were made "organization" measures, they went through the Council promptly enough. It was also noted that when the Long Island Water Supply resolution failed it lacked only six votes of the necessary forty-five, and that eight Tammany Aldermen were absent.

The motive for this countenancing of the hold-ups by Tammany was alleged to be a desire to keep Controller Coler from getting the credit for forcing action by the Municipal Assembly. The Controller, it is suspected by some of the Tammany politicians, has ambitions to become the next Mayor, and they are not disposed to let him pose as the savior of the city.

These charges were denied on all sides. Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, said that the organization was doing all it could to get the bond resolutions approved, and although Controller Coler declined to discuss the matter it was asserted by men close to him that there was no trouble between the Controller and Tammany. The Controller, it is explained, does not hold Tammany Hall responsible for the hold-ups. He is convinced that the organization is acting fairly in the matter, and he lays the blame on certain individual members.

Of the Tammany Aldermen who were absent on Tuesday when their votes might have passed the Long Island Water Supply resolution, it is said that Aldermen Gledhill and Gaffney may be called on by the organization to explain their action. They were both present for part of the session and both voluntarily absented themselves when the vote was taken. Alderman Glick was excused, it was explained; Aldermen Metzger and Minsky were alleged to have had good reasons for being absent, while Alderman McGrath was ill.

Controller Coler has not abandoned his determination to apply legal pressure to the Municipal Assembly if all other methods fail. He had nothing to say on the subject yesterday, but it is known that preparations for bringing the matter before the courts are still in progress. Definite action may be taken, it is understood, by Friday.

PARK BOARD'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Work Has Been Interrupted by Holding Up of Bond Issues.

The report of the Department of Parks for the year 1898 was printed in The City Record yesterday. In it the Commissioners complain that their work was "interrupted and delayed by reason of lack of funds in the bond accounts for improvements."

The Commissioners declare also that "the parks have suffered and do still suffer from a lack of proper and adequate police protection," and they urge that "the respective Park Commissioners should have the assignment and direction of a sufficient number of the police force to protect, as heretofore, the entire system of parks and parkways."

Regarding Central Park, the report commends the foresight of the original Commissioners, but adds that "they did not look forward to the day of fourteen-story and even higher dwelling house and hotel architecture, and their plans have failed in this that it is now impossible to entirely shut out views of the city from those who are there to seek the aspect of the country."

The city's total park area is, according to the report, as follows: In Manhattan and Richmond, 1,288,287 acres; in Queens and Brooklyn, 1,573,378; in the Bronx, 4,057,880; total area for the city, 6,919,545 acres.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS BOARD.

Extension of Sullivan Street—Water Supply in Richmond.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday adopted a resolution providing for the extension of Sullivan Street from Third to Fourth Street, (Washington Square South.) A protest against the improvement was made on behalf of the Home for Friendless and Fallen Girls, at 49 and 50 Washington Square South, whose building will be severed in half when the street is cut through.

Hearings were set for July 12 on the matter of the approaches to the Harlem River bridge, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and for July 19 on the proposed opening of East One Hundred and Thirty-third and East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Streets.

President Vaughan of the Borough of Richmond reported that public health in the borough was being menaced by the insufficiency of the water supply, and that the private companies refused to extend their connections, on the ground that the $20 per hydrant allowed by the city was too low. The matter was referred to the Commissioner of Water Supply.

TO PROMOTE BRAVE FIREMEN.

Mr. Scannell Makes a Suggestion to the Civil Service Board.

Fire Commissioner Scannell has written to President Knox of the Civil Service Board, suggesting that the Civil Service Commission so modify the rules as to enable the Fire Commissioner to promote any member of the uniformed force who has saved life at a fire. In his letter Commissioner Scannell states that during the recent session of the Legislature a bill was introduced giving him power and authority to make promotions in the uniformed force for meritorious service at personal risk. He was informed that at the time of its introduction it was intimated by the Governor and Senator Ahearn that it might be decided by the courts, in the event of its becoming a law, as unconstitutional.

Mr. Scannell states that he would be pleased to appear before the commission to explain his reasons for making this application. It is his opinion that if such a proviso were incorporated in the rules the efficiency, usefulness and discipline of the department would be greatly increased.

TRUANT GIRLS ARE FOUND.

Florence Baecht and Agnes Gillison Ran Away to Escape Whipping.

Florence Baecht, twelve years of age, daughter of Walter Baecht, a stationer at 403 Third Avenue, and Agnes Gillison, thirteen years of age, daughter of J. Gillison of 241 East Thirty-first Street, who disappeared Tuesday, have returned home. The girls were stopping with Florence's aunt at 1,000 Broadway, Brooklyn, Mrs. Tillie Meyer. The girls attend school at 14 East Twenty-seventh Street. They played truant Tuesday, and fearing a whipping if they went home, ran away. An alarm was sent out for them. The girls are very contrite, and have promised never to run away again.

A general alarm was sent out yesterday advising the police to look for Frances Clyman, fifteen years of age, of 229 Irving Street, who has been missing from her home since last Saturday evening. The girl is slight in figure, with dark hair and eyes, and is about 4 feet 10 inches in height. She is the daughter of Samuel and Lena Clyman. Her mother says that Saturday evening her daughter went out for a walk. She did not return home. On Monday her son David, nineteen years of age, saw his sister with another girl, who gave the name of Annie Smith, at Thirteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. David took his sister and the Smith girl to the Eldridge Street Station and asked to have them arrested. The Sergeant refused to make the arrest. Miss Clyman promised to return home, whereupon her brother David left her. Mrs. Clyman said that her daughter did not return home.

New Office for Lawrence O. Murray.

Lawrence O. Murray, now Deputy Controller of the Currency, is to tender his resignation to Controller Dawes shortly and leave Washington to accept the position of trust officer with the Trust Company of America, which is to open its new offices in the Singer Building on Monday. The President of the company is ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch. Mr. Murray went to Washington first as private secretary to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis in Mr. Cleveland's last Administration. Mr. Murray's appointment as trust officer of the new concern is only temporary at present, but the Board of Directors will speedily act on it and make it a permanent one. Raymond J. Chatry, at present Assistant Secretary of the Metropolitan Trust Company, will be the Secretary. A. L. Banister of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be the Treasurer, and W. Hunt Hall, from the Central Trust Company, will be the Assistant Treasurer.

Each time you have a tan shoe polished it costs you 10c.

A black calfskin costs but 5c.

A patent leather needn't cost you anything—just wipe off the dust with a damp rag.

A black shoe is not only more economical than a tan but looks better.

All three here; made for summer comfort—low; made on the famous Model last, $4.50.

Tuesday morning at our Prince and Leonard Sts. stores we had balbriggan shirts and drawers for about 15,000 men—every size.

A few left—almost every size.

25 cents a garment instead of 50 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MOLINEUX AGAIN IN COURT.

He Waives Examination and Is Held by Justice Jerome to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

Roland B. Molineux was held by Justice Jerome, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of murdering Mrs. Katherine J. Adams on Dec. 28 last. Molineux waived examination, after his counsel, George Gordon Battle, had remarked that an examination was unnecessary, since Justice Fursman had ordered the case to be submitted to the next Grand Jury.

Molineux entered the courtroom a few minutes before the hour set for the examination, in company with his father and his counsel. He appeared to be in good spirits and conducted himself as though confident that his innocence would be established after his case has been considered by another Grand Jury. After the charge had been read Mr. Battle stated that in view of the decision of Justice Fursman, ordering the case resubmitted to the Grand Jury, the defendant would waive examination.

In reply, Assistant District Attorney Osborne said that he was willing to appear before the next Grand Jury and ask that no indictment be found, provided that, after a full examination, Justice Jerome should dismiss the charge.

Mr. Battle declined to accept the offer of the District Attorney, saying that to do so would be to stultify himself and his client. The proper place for the case, he declared, was before the Grand Jury to which Justice Fursman had ordered it submitted.

When Mr. Battle had taken his seat Justice Jerome remarked that Justice Fursman's order had no effect so far as the present examination was concerned. After asking about the papers in the case, which had been sent to Justice Beach in the habeas corpus and certiorari proceedings, Justice Jerome said that he would issue an order that all these documents be returned to the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions. He then asked the prisoner if he had anything to say as to why he should not be held for the Grand Jury.

Molineux rose and replied firmly: "I am not guilty."

When the waiver was handed to the prisoner for his signature he turned to his counsel and asked if he should sign it. Mr. Battle replied in the affirmative, and Molineux promptly complied. Hitherto he has refused to sign papers presented to him, giving as his reason that he was acting on the advice of his counsel.

Justice Jerome then held the prisoner, who, after shaking hands with his father and Mr. Battle, was led back to the Tombs.

After the examination Assistant District Attorney Osborne said: "I am pleased with the situation of the case as it appears today. True, we are where we started in March, with the difference that we have listened to the defense of the defendant for an examination in a police court and have tendered the same to him, but acting under the advice of counsel he has prudently waived examination. This was his right and should not prejudice him before either the public or the Grand Jury. I have the greatest confidence in our Grand Juries and in the system itself. I am perfectly willing to abide by the determination of the Grand Jury in this case, whatever the finding may be. I would exceedingly regret to have any remarks of mine construed into an attack upon our Grand Juries or our Grand Jury system."

WHY CORNISH WAS NOT HELD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly tell an ignorant reader why Harry Cornish was not arrested for the murder of Mrs. Adams instead of Roland Molineux? Cornish gave the woman the poison from which she died. Every one admits that, and he admits it himself. He says that this poison was sent to him through the mail, but we have no proof that such was the case. Granted that he received a package through the mail, as described by him, it yet remains to be proved that if this package contained poison it was the same which he administered to Mrs. Adams. Who says it was the same? No one but Cornish. He says that a poison was sent to him through the mail, and, after remaining in his desk some time, was carried by him to his home and given to Mrs. Adams through mistake. But how can he prove this? Let him produce witnesses who saw him carry the package home, and who will swear it was the same as that from which he gave the dose of poison to his victim. Besides, only Cornish alone says that he took a draught of the same poison, while the attending physician was made deathly sick by a mere sip of it.

Are we absolutely sure that Cornish had no object in wishing to have Mrs. Adams removed?

As to who sent him the package of poison—if poison it was—perhaps he sent it to himself. Has any "expert" compared the writing on the box with that of Cornish?

ONE WHO KNOWS NEITHER MOLINEUX NOR CORNISH.

New York, June 19, 1899.

At the District Attorney's office it was explained, in answer to the first query in the letter, that Cornish was not arrested because neither the police nor the District Attorney, on due investigation, found any grounds on which to place him in custody. Cornish's assistant at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club testified, at the inquest into the death of Mrs. Adams, of the receipt of the poison package by mail.

Cornish himself testified that he had told Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Adams that he had received a Christmas present containing a bottle of bromo-seltzer and a silver holder. They joked with him about it, and asked him why he did not bring it from the club. According to his testimony, he did so, and upon finding Mrs. Adams indisposed gave her a dose of the supposed bromo-seltzer, which caused her death.

His further testimony was to the effect that upon hearing Mrs. Adams say that the stuff tasted queer, he took some himself. He became very ill, and remained so for several days.

The District Attorney says he is fully satisfied with the explanation of Cornish.

Steel Goods Men Meet Secretly.

The Steel Goods Men, an association of retailers, held a secret meeting in the banquet hall at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. The officers refused to say what they had done, but it is understood allegations have been made that some of the members have been cutting rates, and it is thought the meeting was held to discuss these complaints.

Full-page portrait of Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Justice, Appellate Division, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine Supplement of next Sunday. (June 25th.)—Adv.

The height of crown—width of brim—color and width of band—all that fashion prescribes is in our

STRAW HATS,

$1.50 & $2.50,

These are $2.00 & $3.00 qualities.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

THE CASE OF M. F. CHASE

C. C. Duhme, His Uncle, Says He Was Not Kidnapped.

HAS A FORTUNE OF $800,000

Mr. Duhme Insists Also that the Young Man Is Sane—He Is Now in the City—Legal War Likely.

Moses Fowler Chase, twenty-one years old, of Lafayette, Ind., heir to a fortune of $800,000, whom the police of Detroit, Mich., asked the police of this city to look for on Tuesday, is still at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he arrived on Monday night in company with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Duhme of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Duhme have satisfactorily explained their possession of the young man to Capt. McClusky, who will pay no heed to the requests of the Detroit authorities, from which city, it is claimed, Chase was abducted, and will allow Mr. and Mrs. Duhme to proceed, accompanied by Chase, on their way to Poland Springs, Me., where they have a country place. Mr. Duhme said yesterday, however, that he proposed to remain in New York for a few days, or probably a week, to see if the boy's father attempted to carry out any of his threats.

Mr. Duhme was seen in his room at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Duhme, the young man Chase, and his physician, Dr. Porter, were also present. Chase is tall and fair, with an intelligent face.

Speaking of his nephew, Mr. Duhme said: "Fowler was not kidnapped. He came with us of his own choosing, and any man who lays a hand on me or on him does so at his peril. Fowler has been declared sane by Judge Ferris of Cincinnati, and he has been adjudicated a citizen of Ohio. I had that done two weeks ago.

"Fred Chase, the boy's father, is a worthless man. He has never been able to make a success of anything. He hasn't a cent to his name, and I know that he will not do Fowler's fortune any good."

"Yes, he is a wicked man," broke in Mrs. Duhme. "Twenty-three years ago he married my sister, and he didn't have sufficient money to pay the wedding trip. Fowler was their only child. Ten years ago my sister died, and my father died a few years later. He left his entire fortune of $800,000 to Fowler. Fowler has lived with us for seven years out of the past ten. His father never thought of him until he received his money. Now he wants him, and accuses us of abducting the boy."

Capt. McClusky said that young Chase told him that he wanted to be with his uncle, who was kind to him and who had always taken care of him. "The boy told a straight story," said Capt. McClusky, "and the Duhmes seem to be respectable, honest people, whom I do not care to trouble. To my mind, they are acting perfectly right."

Mr. Duhme has engaged John D. Conely, an attorney of Detroit, to represent him in that city. Conely telegraphed Gov. Roosevelt not to issue extradition papers until he could be heard from.

Mr. Duhme is a wealthy jeweler of Cincinnati. He is well known at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he spends from three to six months every year.

Willard Mitchell of 35 Nassau Street, counsel for the Duhmes in New York, gave out a statement yesterday afternoon which he had been authorized to issue by Mr. Duhme.

According to this statement, which takes in the general story of the trouble, Moses Fowler, the young man's grandfather, died Aug. 21, 1889, and the young man came of age on June 4, 1890. Some time ago he was sunstruck and was sent to a sanitarium in Flint, Mich., where he remained two or three months, going back a second time. His father secured his release and was taking him through Detroit when Mrs. Duhme caught up with them. Chase then left his father to go with Mrs. Duhme. She and her husband took him to Cincinnati and afterward came to New York.

Mr. Mitchell said that Frederick Chase, the father, has been admitted to the bar, but has never practiced. He said that the young man is in a perfectly sound state of mind and able to take care of himself.

DETROIT, June 21.—Gov. Pingree to-day refused requisitions on the New York authorities asked for by Prosecutor Frazer of Wayne County for Mr. and Mrs. Duhme, who are accused of kidnapping their nephew, Fowler Chase. The Governor told the Prosecutor that he would take no action in the matter until he had conferred with the Attorney General. A hearing will be given both sides to-morrow afternoon in the Governor's office, at which the Attorney General will be present, and the Governor will then decide whether he will issue the requisitions. Some of the city's best legal talent has been engaged by both sides.

Prosecuting Attorney Frazer of this city has arranged to have Detective Cotter sent to New York to bring back the Duhmes. Cotter will go to Albany to-night and from there to New York.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Moses Fowler Chase, the young man whose alleged abduction has been a current topic for several days, spent several years of his life in Cincinnati with Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Duhme. It is said that in case of the young man's death the estate would go to his father if he died without a will. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Duhme would be legally entitled to any part of it.

HIS LOAD OF IRON TOO NOISY.

While Magistrate Kudlich was hearing a case in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday, a wagon bearing iron beams and girders passed. The rattling, clashing, clanging, and banging of the iron drowned every sound in the courtroom. Magistrate Kudlich shouted to a policeman to arrest the driver, but the command was not understood. The Magistrate then wrote the order on a piece of paper and handed it to Roundsman Friesner, who rushed out bareheaded and arrested the driver of the wagon and brought him before the Magistrate.

The man apologized, and said he did not mean to make a noise.

"How far have you come with that load?" asked the Magistrate.

"From Eighteenth Street and Avenue B," replied the prisoner.

"Didn't you know you were violating a corporation ordinance?" asked the Magistrate.

The man said he did not, and Magistrate Kudlich said:

"I will wager that more than one thousand persons have anathematized you as you have come along. I ought to impose the full penalty of $25, but I will let you off with a fine of $5."

The driver did not have the $5, and was locked in a cell. The iron company was apprised of the man's plight.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

A SALE OF SILVERWARE

SUCH AS NO HOUSE HAS HELD BEFORE.

ONE Silverware House has won for itself the position of Leader of the world in the manufacture of

FINEST QUADRUPLE PLATED GOODS.

EVERY season they introduce new patterns, discontinuing a proportionate number of the previous year's production. These, sacrificed to us at a tremendous loss, but fully as artistic and desirable as any displayed this year, make up the offerings of this

EXTRAORDINARY SALE.

THOUSANDS of pieces are here—better never existed—cheaper (in cost) could not be! It is the record price-upsettal of modern times, and all

SUMMER HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS—ALL SILVER WARE WANTERS, SINGLY OR IN GENERAL—

ARE invited to participate; replenishing their Silver Closets with quality and elegance at less expense than common kinds universally entail.

READ THE COMPARISON OF OUR OWN REGULAR PRICES WITH THIS SALE'S SPECIAL PRICES.

	This Sale's Prices	Our Stock Prices
Table Spoons, per dozen	$3.00	$5.15
Dessert Spoons, per dozen	$2.75	$4.60
Tea Spoons, per dozen	$1.50	$2.58
Orange Spoons, per dozen	$1.98	$3.40
Salt Spoons, singly, each	12c	19c
Mustard Spoons, singly, each	25c	38c
Berry Spoons, singly, each	65c	$1.19
Medium Forks, per dozen	$3.00	$5.15
Oyster Forks, per dozen	$1.98	$3.40
Pickle Forks, singly, each	25c	38c
Long Pickle Forks	35c	48c
Oyster Ladles, singly, each	98c	$1.98
Medium Ladles, singly, each	$1.25	$2.25
Gravy Ladles, singly, each	48c	79c
Cream Ladles, singly, each	38c	59c
Dessert Knives, per dozen	$2.65	$3.25
Medium Knives, per dozen	$2.65	$3.25
Butter Knives, singly, each	25c	48c
Cake Knives, singly, each	65c	98c
Sugar Tongs, singly, each	65c	98c

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

ENFORCING LIABILITY OF BANK STOCKHOLDERS.—The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, has reversed an order which denied a motion made by certain depositors of the Harlem River Bank to be made parties plaintiff in a suit brought by John Hagmayer, a creditor of the bank, in his own behalf and on behalf of all other creditors, against John C. Alten and the other stockholders of the bank, to enforce the liability of such stockholders, under the banking law. The ground of the action was that the bank had become insolvent, and that its assets were insufficient to pay its debts. The Court says: "Had not the decision in the case of Hirschfeld vs. Bopp (157 N. Y., 166) been made by the Court of Appeals, we should have said that the motion in question was properly denied, and that, having so long delayed their application to be brought in, the appellants should now be compelled to await the interlocutory judgment in this action, and then come in and prove their claims. But this decision has changed very materially what we believed to be the rights of the parties in behalf of whom actions of this nature are brought, and it would appear that they have no rights whatever until they have been made parties to the action, and that an action like the one at bar can be discontinued by the plaintiff at any time, and without having any regard to the interests of the parties on whose behalf the action is apparently brought." The Presiding Justice refers to the decision of the Court of Appeals in Pfohl vs. Simpson, (74 N. Y., 137,) and says: "In view of the apparent difference of decision upon this question by the court of last resort, we do not think that the appellants should be compelled to run the hazard of being finally prevented from proceeding in their independent action, if brought, by the application of the rule laid down in Pfohl vs. Simpson."

***

LIABILITY OF LLOYD POLICY UNDERWRITERS.—William E. Lowe and others, when sued by the American Lucol Company, as underwriters of what is known as a Lloyd policy, without disputing the amount due, interposed the defenses, first, that the causes of action against the underwriters were several, and consequently that each underwriter should have been sued alone, and, second, that suit ought in the first instance to have been brought against the attorneys in fact for the underwriters. The First Appellate Division has affirmed judgment against the defendants, entered upon the decision of the court of trial term, without a jury, holding, by Justice Barrett, that as there was an allegation in the complaint that each underwriter was liable only for his proportionate share of the loss, the objection should have been taken by demurrer; that it was essential to a proper presentation of the objection that there should have been a statement in the answer to the effect that separate causes of action against each defendant for his proportionate part of the amount insured had been improperly united. As to the second point, the Court holds that, as, when the action was commenced, in April, 1896, there were no attorneys in fact representing the underwriters, and no funds of any description from which to collect the loss, save the individual liability of the defendants, the provision became practically inoperative. It contemplated the continued existence of the agency, and was subject to the implied and underlying condition that the parties should be excused from fulfillment in case such agency had ceased to exist at the time when performance would otherwise have been required.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE of June 25th will contain many interesting features. Among them: Full-page portrait of Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; double page of pictures of the Suburban race; illustrations of Wells College, including pictures of the graduating class, the football team, and other features of college life; review of William Elliot Griffis's latest book "America in the Far East"; pictures of stage celebrities' unique story, with illustrations, of the manner in which Japanese residents of New York live; picture of Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, and of Baron Speck von Sternberg, First Secretary of the German Legation at Washington; picture and description of the Columbia, by W. J. Henderson; reproductions of the painting by Charles Louis Kratké of the last stand made by the French Army at the battle of Waterloo, and examples of the paintings by George H. Robert, Frederick W. Kosh, and Carle J. Blenner. Order from your newsdealer in advance to be sure of securing a copy.—Adv.

MRS. DAVIS'S SPITE NURSERY.

A Music School and Kindergarten Next Door Too Much for Her.

The State Board of Charities at Albany has before it for consideration the application of the Woodbine Nursery of Brooklyn for approval of its incorporation. The Directors for the first year, as named in the articles of incorporation, are Margaretha Davis, Mary Agnes Phillips, and Mary Dowling of 38 Woodbine Street; William H. Blakely of 935 Gates Avenue, and Honora Sallesbury of 12 Walworth Street.

Mrs. Davis said yesterday that she had been trying for six or seven years to rent two floors of her house, but that she had been unsuccessful because of the people next door, who ran a music school and kindergarten. Her tenants moved out as fast as they discovered this combination. Mrs. Davis said that the people next door were "real fine musicians," but that they kept up a great commotion. Mrs. Davis spoke to the woman who was in charge of the school. "She was real polite," said Mrs. Davis, "but she told me that she guessed she'd do as she liked in her own house. So I thought I would start up this nursery, and if the people next door don't like it, they can do what they told me to do."

Mrs. Davis says she is assured of a supply of babies if the nursery is established. The other incorporators are friends of Mrs. Davis.

MEETING OF DRUG CLERKS.

Discuss with a Committee of Employers the Shorter Hour Question.

The Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the College of Pharmacy, in West Sixty-eighth Street, which was attended by a committee from the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, whose Chairman said that they had come to co-operate cordially with the clerks in any action that they might take in regard to working hours that would be convenient to both employers and employes.

President C. W. Dietz of the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association, in reply, said that his organization did not want to fight the employers, but to co-operate with them in the interests of the clerks. President Dietz explained the provisions of the bill which had been prepared by the clerks' association, and submitted to Gov. Roosevelt before he had vetoed the bill of the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours. It provided that no pharmacist or drug clerk should be required or permitted to work over seventy hours per week. Six hours' overtime in any week, in case of necessity, were to be allowed, provided the same number of hours were deducted from the next week's work, so that the aggregate number of hours in any two weeks should not exceed 140 hours. The bill allowed clerks to sleep in drug stores, provided the proprietors complied with the sanitary regulations of the local health boards.

When the members of the Manhattan Association's Committee remarked that the bill had never been sent to that association for its indorsement, it was explained that the committees of all the pharmaceutical associations had been told about the bill. "If they failed to inform their respective associations," said President Dietz, "they and not we are to blame."

After discussion, the meeting appointed a committee to call on the employers' associations, with copies of the bill, and ask them whether they have any amendments to offer.

A resolution was passed calling attention to the appeal made by the Druggists' League to the public for money, and saying that Mr. Thimme, the Secretary of the league, was not a druggist, and did not represent the drug clerks, and warning the public against giving any money. The Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association, the resolutions continued, proposed to obtain shorter hours in a way agreeable to employers and clerks.

It was stated at the meeting that the Druggists' League is being used for political purposes.

National Farm School's Work.

A small class of students is to be added this Fall to the two classes already existing at the National Farm School, Doylestown, Penn., and those who wish to join should address the Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, at 124 East Upsal Street, Germantown, Philadelphia. Applicants must be between sixteen and nineteen years old, must pass a high school entrance examination, furnish certificates of good health and character, and be able and willing to perform hard outdoor work. The school trains lads for practical and scientific agricultural careers.

O'Neill's

LADIES' GOLF HATS.

Fine Milan Golf Hats,

Black or White, bound edges, latest style and best quality,

2.48 Each; worth 4.00.

In Rough and Ready Braid, 1.45

ORDERS SENT BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

O'Neill's

SALE OF LADIES' WASH SKIRTS!

Two Exceptional Values:

White Pique Skirts, perfect in shape and finished with insertion, also in Genuine Blue Linen, deep hem,

Special, 1.98

White Pique Skirts, entirely men-tailored, deep hem 2.98

ORDERS SENT BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH AMUSEMENT SEASON.
TWO CONCERTS TO-DAY,
(and every day,) 4 and 8 P. M., (except Saturday.)
SATURDAY AT 4 P. M. ONLY.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
Next Sat. at 8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE AND FIREWORKS.
Commencing Saturday at 9 P. M. and every evening except Sunday,
FRANK DANIELS and Complete Opera Company In THE IDOL'S EYE.

ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Immensities!
THE NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 8 to 11:45.
The Grand Ballets! 500 People!
THE MAN In the MOON!
Promenade de Luxe, 7:30 to Midnight!
B'way. The Aerial Magnolia Grove!
44 & 45 Sts. The New Roof Wonder! 8:15 to 1 A. M.
Cooled by IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 150 artists!
Iced Air! Including Cissie Loftus & Ezra Kendall.

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer
Republic FOR LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Pier 10 E. R., 8:30 A.M., 1 and 5:30 P.M.
THEATRICALS. Lunch, Meals, etc.
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